



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1881.

Westminster Abbey: a Study on Poets' Corner.

IT has often been asked when the term *Poets' Corner* was first applied to the poets' chosen place of burial in the South Transept. The question occurs in one of the early volumes of *Notes and Queries*, 1851, "When was the name Poets' Corner first applied to the South Transept of Westminster Abbey?" Thirty years have elapsed, and no answer has yet been given.

One would naturally hesitate to accept the word *Corner* as applicable to so large a space in the Abbey as that occupied by the transept, but by constant use the term has become familiar, and so many poets and other literary men have been buried there because of this phrase, that by gradual acceptance it has, for many years, become universal, notwithstanding its inconsistency. In dictionaries of the early and middle part of the last century, the word *corner* is defined to mean an angle, or remote place. It is also applied to an enclosed space, secret or retired. This definition being accepted, one is inclined to inquire whether *Poets' Corner* was not at one time more in accordance with it.

The consideration of the exact position and limits of the Lost Chapel of St. Blaize, as set forth in the number of THE ANTIQUARY for June last, has for several years past led the writer to the conviction that the term *Poets' Corner* was originally applied to the small enclosed space to the east of the altar wall of the chapel, and including, perhaps, the open space northward as far as the grave of Chaucer. (See the plan on page 242, THE ANTIQUARY, vol. iii.) It is only

VOL. IV.

a few months since that the writer acquired a complete and unquestionable, but hitherto unlooked-for, confirmation of his supposition as to the position and limits of the Corner.

The first use of the name *Poets' Corner* was probably subsequent to the burial of, and the first placing of Chaucer's table-tomb against the west screen of St. Benedict's Chapel, and also to the burial of Spenser, and the erection of his monument, by Ann Clifford, Duchess of Dorset, soon after 1598. Then the art of poetry had acquired greatness and popular favour, whereby a strong desire became implanted that succeeding poets should have their graves as near as possible to those of the Great Father of English Verse and the Prince of Poets. This feeling of veneration led to the choice of the graves of Drayton, Cowley, Denham, and Dryden, with others intervening and following.

It is known that Matthew Prior desired to be buried at the feet of Edmund Spenser. This wish was faithfully complied with, and it indicates that Spenser lies in the narrow trench of earth which was then between the broad concrete foundation of the eastern wall of the fabric and the then existing interposed wall of St. Blaize's Chapel. This trench not allowing a coffin to lie across it, Spenser's coffin was probably placed with the foot to the north, and, Prior's coffin being placed in the same direction, his wish was fulfilled. It was, perhaps, remembered how Spenser's coffin was directed, although there is no record of it.

It is sad to note the deplorable injuries which were done to the fabric: first, by the astounding demolition of the triple arcade of the east wall so as to place the table-tomb of Chaucer after moving it from the first site before mentioned, followed by the erection of a debased canopy covering also a mourner's place, by Nicholas Brigham, in 1558, and, secondly, by the demolition of the altar wall of St. Blaize's Chapel and the erection of the high and massive wall necessary for the attachment of the enormous monument of Prior, designed by Gibbs and erected by Roubiliac. These are among the earliest of the spoliation and intrusions which continued throughout the century and ever after.

L

It may be conceived that this previous state of the South Transept was exceedingly favourable to the creation of the endearing and reverential name, *Poets' Corner*. It might first have been called *Spenser's Corner*; and, as other burials of poets gradually followed, it would naturally change into the more comprehensive term, *Poets' Corner*.

The common parlance and vulgar errors about the Abbey have always been remarkable, and might well form a theme for consideration. The Chapels, for instance, were generally known and called, not by the names of those to whom they were dedicated, but by the names of those who were buried or had monuments therein. So arose the names of the Nightingale, the Exeter, the Dean's Chapels, &c. This nomenclature is not yet obsolete. Nothing, therefore, could be more natural than that the ultimate name, *Poets' Corner*, should have continued so long. The phrase being thus started among the officials and visitors of the Abbey, and with such an origin of use and growth, we shall never know to what person nor to what exact time to attribute its invention. The name is not used by Addison, who, in his first allusion to the place in the *Spectator*, No. 26, calls it the Poets' quarter.

This approbation of the phrase and its great popularity seems to have led to the application of it to the street or road south of Henry VII.'s Chapel, which street is also called *Poets' Corner* simply. The ground of this part of the Abbey land was once a cemetery; for, on searching there for the suspected remains of the foundation of the lost southern buttress of the Chapter House, and in digging for a new drain, several stone coffins were brought to light, and the excellent foundation of the ancient buttress was found in true position, and thereon afterwards was erected the sixth flying buttress,

of which no trace or tradition had remained.

John Dart, the author of *Westmonasterium*, has not written the name in question, although it might have been common in his day, if not even invented by him. He was himself something of a poet; witness the poem of forty-two folio pages, containing more than a thousand lines, printed in long primer type, and prefixed to his great work. But although Dart has not named the *Corner*, he has most ingeniously shown and realized it in one of the vignette initials preceding some of his chapters. In the first volume, page 75, it occurs, and again in the second volume, at page 1 of the supplement.

This remarkable initial seems to have remained entirely unnoticed, for neither he nor any other writer alludes to it, and so it has at last become altogether overlooked.

The initial is a Roman I, standing in the midst of a perspective view of this original *Poets' Corner*.

In the left-hand angle is shown the open door and doorway of the eastern, or palace, entrance. Behind it is the door of the south-east turret, and the way to the crypt of



the Chapter House. On the right is the lower part of the wall of St. Blaize's Chapel, against which is the mural monument of Shadwell, and at the corner is shown a part of the monument of St. Evremond. Behind the initial is the monument of Edmund Spenser, and on the left wall is the monument of Butler in its first and original place. The monuments of Drayton and Ben Jonson, though then in place, are, perhaps for artistic reasons, omitted.

This state of things seems to answer all the conditions of *Poets' Corner*, and gives its exact position and limits, soon after—through the loss of all trace of the Chapel of St. Blaize—to be expanded to the whole of

the transept, so as to include the graves of succeeding poets, as well as the monuments of some of them and cenotaphs of others.

It will be remembered that in the Paper on "The Lost Chapel," allusion was made to an authority for the clustered pillars and bases named as having existed at the two northern angles of the chapel. This authority is the vignette in question, in which Dart has shown the pillar and base of the eastern of these angles, to which appears attached the monument of St. Evremond. This attachment shown is somewhat erroneous, as his plan puts the monument on the plain wall, between the corner of the chapel and the main pillar, westward, of the fabric.

It may well be imagined from all this with what veneration *Poets' Corner*, as it then existed, was held by John Dart and his contemporaries, and has so continued up to the present time.

Having alluded to the probability that the table-tomb of Chaucer was once against the screen of St. Benedict's Chapel, it may not be inopportune here to follow out the probable story of it.

The tomb proper is evidently due to the period of the death of Chaucer. Its quatre-foils bear his shield of arms, and around at least three of the sides with the verge moulding, which probably bore a painted inscription. In 1556, there was perhaps some necessity for totally removing the tomb, of which advantage was taken by Chaucer's admirer, Nicholas Brigham, to place it where it now is, and add to it a handsome, though debased, canopy of Purbeck marble, and also a similar marble slab, with a new inscription in Latin, that of the marble table having become decayed and illegible. This slab has undergone great decay and disintegration, so much so as to almost totally obscure the inscription, as reported by Neale in 1823. Fifty years' more disintegration followed with still further obscuration, when the writer closely scrutinized and cleansed the slab, discovering traces of all the letters but four. Without any attempt to strengthen the engraving, the lettering was developed by painting all the remaining traces with gold-coloured paint, and with the same pigment reproducing the four absent letters; and now

the inscription of 1558 is quite distinct and perfectly durable.

The table of the tomb has lately been fully cleansed of dirt and adhesions, beneath which the moulding, as well as much of the surface, was found still to retain its original polish, which the adhesion had preserved. Now the table displays a fine specimen of the best Purbeck marble, which need never become dull again.

In the year 1850, a good antiquary, Mr. Samuel Shepherd, F.S.A., called attention to the decay and ruin going on in Chaucer's monument. He obtained the sympathy of many other antiquaries, and it led to the appointment of an influential committee, headed by the then Presidents of the Antiquarian and Camden Societies. Subscribers were enlisted, and closer examination and trial was made, in which the writer assisted; but the difficulties of treatment were so many, and the satisfactory result appeared so doubtful, that the proposition was, happily, abandoned.

This Paper might with propriety and great interest be extended to include a description and account of the probable positions of the graves, the erection of the monuments, and the changes on some of them; as well as the cruel havoc made to place them on the arcades and walls of this grand transept. This may well form a future addendum to the present paper.

HENRY POOLE,

Master Mason of the Abbey.

The Old Rectory, Smith Square, S. W.



Butler's Unpublished Remains.



It is somewhat surprising that manuscripts of so great a genius as the author of *Hudibras* should remain for many years unprinted, and that some of these should even now remain unedited; but so it is. When Samuel Butler died all his manuscripts came into the possession of his friend, William Longueville, a benchman of the Inner Temple. Upon the

decease of this gentleman, his son Charles became possessed of them, and he bequeathed them to John Clarke, and in 1754, Clarke certified that the manuscripts which Robert Thyer proposed to publish were genuine. In 1759, Thyer published two volumes of *General Remains in Verse and Prose* of Mr. Samuel Butler, with a long list of subscribers, containing over 1,000 names. In 1826, Joseph Booker, the bookseller, reprinted the *Poetical Remains* with a selection of five characters. He had intended to reproduce the whole work, but apparently he did not receive sufficient support, and he contented himself with a portion only. The reason he gives is as follows:—"On a careful perusal, however, of his prose writings there was found so much which, from its dryness, coarseness, and prolixity, would ill suit with the more refined taste of modern readers, that the idea has been abandoned."

There is nothing in these books to indicate that more remained behind unprinted, but such is the case. A large collection of MSS., some few in the handwriting of Butler, the majority consisting of transcriptions, are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Boone, who has kindly allowed me to make use of them. Thyer's edition of the *Remains*, 1759, contains one hundred and twenty characters—viz., an Affected man, Affected or formal man, Alderman, Amorist, Anabaptist, Anti-quary, Astrologer, Atheist, Bankrupt, Duke of Bucks, Bumpkin or Country Squire, Busy man, Cholerick man, City wit, Cheat, Catholic, Churchwarden, Clown, Complimenter, Court-beggar, puffing Courtier, modern Critic, Cuckold, Curious man, Debauched man, Disputant, Drole, Ambassador, Empiric, Epigrammatist, Factious Member, Fanatic, Fantastic, underserving Favourite, Flatterer, Glutton, Haranguer, Hen-pect man, Herald, Hermetic Philosopher, Horse Courser, Hunter, Humourist, Hypocrite, Imitator, Impudent man, Inconstant, Insolent man, Intelligencer, Jealous man, corrupt Judge, Juggler, Justice of Peace, Knave, Knight of the Post, Latitudinarian, Lawyer, Leader of a Faction, Libeller, Litigious man, Lover, Luxurious man, Mathematician, Malicious man, Medicine taker, Melancholy man, Miser, Mountebank, News-monger, degenerate Noble, hypocritical

Nonconformist, Obstinate man, Opiniaster, Overdoer, Pedant, Pettifogger, Pimp, Play writer, Philosopher, small Poet, Politician, modern Politician, Popish Priest, Prater, Pretender, Prodigal, Projector, Proselite, Proud man, Quaker, Quibbler, Rabble, Ranter, Rash man, Rebel, Republican, Ribald, Risker, Romance writer, Rude man, Sceptic, Seditious man, Shopkeeper, Sot, Squire of Dames, State Courier, modern Statesman, Superstitious man, Swearer, Taylor, Tedious man, Time server, Translator, Traveller, Ungrateful man, Vintner, Virtuoso, Wittal, Wooser, Zealot.

The following is a list of those sixty-six characters which still remain unprinted, and are to be found in this collection:—An Antisocialist, Banker, Bowler, Brisk man, pert, Broker, Buffoon, Catchpole, Clap'd man, Coffee man, Coiner, Conjurer, Constable, Court-wit, Coward, Credulous man, Cruel man, Cully, Cutpurse, Dancing master, Detractor, Dueller, Dunce, Envious man, Fencer, Fidler, Fool, Forger, Gamester, Hector, Highwayman, Host, Ignorant man, Impertinent, Impostor, Incendiary, Informer, Jailor, Juror, Lampooner, Liar, Merchant, Modish man, Musitian, Negligent, Officer, Oppressor, Parasite, Perfidious man, Plagiary, Player, Proud lady, Publican, Quareller, Rook, Sailor, Scold, Scrivener, Self conceited or singular, Sharke, Silenc'd Presbyterian, Soldier, Stationer, Tennis player, Usurer, Vainglorious man, Voluptuous.

It is easy for the editor of 1826 to detract from the merit of these characters. They are certainly coarse, but it is hardly fair to charge them with prolixity. They are sketched with a powerful hand, and are full of curious little touches, that exhibit forcibly the habits of the seventeenth century. Of the *Banker* we read: "He is both usurer, broker and borrower—a triple cord that is easily broken. He borrows with one hand and lends with the other, and having as much to do as he can turn both to has never a third to pay. He lives by use upon use or taking up usury upon interest; for he borrows of Peter to pay Paul five in the hundred and lends it to John for fifteen."

A *Coffee Man* is described as keeping "a coffee market, where people of all qualities and conditions meet to trade in foreign

drinks and newes, ale, smoak, and controversy. He admits of no distinction of persons, but gentleman, mechanic, lord and scoundrel mix, and are all of a piece, as if they were resolved into their first principles." "*A Fool* is the skin of a man stuff'd with straw like an alligator, that has nothing of humanity but the outside." "*A Lampooner* is a moss-trooping poetaster, for they seldom go alone whose occupation is to rob any that lights in his way of his reputation if he has any to lose." "*A Liar* is a crooked gun that carries wrong and his bore is a great deal too big for his bullet." "*A Merchant* is a water spaniel that fetches and carries from one country to another. Nature can hide nothing out of his reach, from the bottom of the deepest seas to the tops of the highest rocks, but he hunts it out and bears it away." "*A Plagiary* is one that has an inclination to wit and knowledge, but being not born nor bred to it takes evil courses and will rather steal and pilfer than appear to want or be without it. He makes no conscience how he comes by it, but with a felonious intention will take and bear away any man's goods he can lay his hands on. He is a wit sharke, that has nothing of his own, but subsists by stealing and filching from others." "*A Scrivener* is a writer of great authority and one whose works are for the most part authentic; for if he be discover'd to have committed a fault he expiates the offence with his ears, as Caligula made the bad writers of his times do theirs with their tongues." "*An Usurer* keeps his money in prison, and never lets it out but upon bail and good security, as Oliver Cromwell did the Cavaliers, to appear again upon warning." These short extracts from some few of the characters will give readers an idea of these unprinted works of a great genius; but as extracts are not altogether satisfactory, I will add two characters in full. The latter part of *The Modish Man* is, however, omitted, as it is hardly fitted for printing in these pages:—

"A JUROR

Is a sworn officer, that takes his oath to measure other men's oaths by, like a standard; and if they agree not perfectly, they will not pass for good and lawful perjuries,

but are void and of none effect. He plys at a court of justice as a rook does at a gaming ordinary, that though his name be not in the list, if any that are *make default*, he may come in with a *tales*, and do a job of justice on the bye. His business is to pass on men's lives and fortunes, in which he might make himself considerable advantages, if it were not for his conscience, but chiefly his ears, which he knows not well how to preserve, or be without: for if they were lost he were incapable of dealing any more in his profession, and while he keeps them they lose him more than his head is worth. His employment is a kind of work of darkness; for when he is upon service, he is shut up without fire or candle (as cardinals are at the election of a new Pope) that his conscience may play at *blindman's-buff* with the rest of his fellows, until they are all tir'd into the right or wrong, and *agreed among themselves*, whose fortune it is to be hang'd, and whose but undone, which, if they had but been allow'd light, they might have done as well by casting lots, or throwing *cross or pile*. His jurisdiction extends but to *matter of fact*, in which words are included by a figure in law: for words, that will *bear an action*, are held sufficient to make one, as the law makes no difference between *bearing* of witness and *making* of it. His oaths, though of less bore, are found to do greater execution than those of common swearers; for wheresoever they hit they either kill or maim."

"THE MODISH MAN

Is an orthodox gallant, that does not vary in the least article of his life, conversation, apparel, and address from the doctrine and discipline of the newest and best reform'd modes of the time. He understands exactly to a day what times of the year the several and respective sorts of colour'd ribbands come to be in season, and when they go out again. He sees no plays but only such as he finds most approv'd by men of his own rank and quality, and those he is never absent from, as oft as they are acted; mounts his bench between the acts, pulls off his peruque, and keeps time with his comb and motion of his person exactly to the music. He censures truly and faithfully according to the best of his memory, as he has receiv'd it from the

newest and most modish opinions, without altering or adding anything of his own contriving, *so help him God!* It costs him a great deal of study and practice to pull of his hat judiciously and in form, according to the best precedents, and to hold it, when it is off, without committing the least oversight. All his salutes, motions, and addresses are, like true *French* wine, right as they came over, without any mixture or sophistication of his own, *damn him upon his honour*. His dancing-master does not teach, but manage him like a great horse; and he is not learnt, but broken to all the tricks and shews. He is as scrupulous as a *Catholic* of eating any meat that is not perfectly in season, that is, in fashion, and drest according to the canon of the church, unless it be at a *French* house, where no sort of meat is at any time out of season, because the place itself is modish, and the more he pays for it and is cheated, the better he believes he is treated. He is very punctual in his oaths, and will not swear anything but what the general concurrence of the most accomplished persons of his knowledge will be ready, upon occasion, to make good."

I shall hope to give in a future article some notice of the poetical portion of these unpublished Remains.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

Shakespeare as an Angler.

By the Rev. H. N. ELLACOMBE.

WAS Shakespeare an angler? If we are to trust Sir Harris Nicolas, we must answer in the negative.

In his beautiful edition of Walton's *Angler*, he gives an appendix of quotations on angling from the earlier poets; and among these Shakespeare's notices of the art are confined to four quotations. Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Rural Life of Shakespeare*, gives the same four quotations only, and dismisses the subject in a few words. Miss Bessie Mayou, in her *Natural History of Shakespeare*, gives a rather longer list; but as her quotations are selected with reference only to the fishes named, and not to catching them, we learn little from her book of

Shakespeare's practical knowledge of the art. Yet we think there is little doubt that he was a successful angler, and had probably enjoyed many a day's fishing in the Warwickshire and Gloucestershire streams, to which he looked back with pleasant and refreshing memories while he lived and wrote in London. This appears in many ways.

There are scattered throughout the plays many actual descriptions of fishing; but they are necessarily short and incomplete, for it is not in a tragedy or comedy that we should expect to find a technical description of fishing or any other art. But his knowledge of the art, and his practical love of it, come out rather in numberless indirect allusions, in proverbial expressions, in the unconscious use of the terms of the art, in the use of words and phrases which show his perfect familiarity with it, and in the many little hints which show that he was no "prentice hand," but an experienced craftsman. They come out also in his not very frequent, but always accurate, accounts of different fishes; and they especially come out in his almost loving descriptions of brooks and running streams, and in his bright word-painting of river scenery. There are many such, which will at once occur to the memory of every angler; and among these, there are some which few but an angler would, and some even which none but an angler could, have written:—

I. The actual descriptions of fishing are these:—

1. *Ursula*. The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So angle we for Beatrice; who even now
Is couched in the woodbine coverture.
Fear you not my part of the dialogue.
Hero. Then go we near her, that her ear lose nothing
Of the false sweet bait that we lay for it.
Much Ado about Nothing, act iii. s. 1 (26).*
2. *Cleopatra*. Give me mine angle; we'll to the
river; there,
My music playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall
pierce
Their slimy jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony,
And say: "Ah, ha! you're caught."
Charmian. 'Twas merry, when
You wager'd on your angling; when your diver

* The quotations and line numbers are from the Globe Shakespeare.

Did hang a salt-fish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up.

Antony and Cleopatra, act ii. s. 5 (10).

Shakespeare was evidently impressed with Antony's love of fishing. This practical joke of Cleopatra's is recorded in Plutarch's *Life of Antony*. It is a story which an ordinary reader would laugh at and pass by; but an angler would dwell upon it with especial delight, and would be sure to store it in his memory and, if he could, would perpetuate it as Shakespeare has done; as he has also recorded Cæsar's character of his "great competitor:"—

He fishes, drinks, and wastes the lamps of night in revel.

3. *Hamlet*. Thrown out his angle for my proper life,
And with such cozenage.

Hamlet, act v. s. 2 (66).

4. *Claudio*. Bait the hook well, this fish will bite.
Much Ado about Nothing, act ii. s. 3 (113).

5. *Leontes*. I am angling now,
Though you perceive me not how I give line.
Winter's Tale, act i. s. 2 (180).

6. *Third Gent.* One of the prettiest touches of all,
and that which angled for mine eyes (caught the water, though not the fish) was when, &c.
Winter's Tale, act v. s. 2 (90).

7. *Gratiano*. I'll tell thee more of this another time;
But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool gudgeon, this opinion.
Merchant of Venice, act i. s. 1 (100).

8. *Salarino*. Why, I am sure, if he forfeit, thou wilt
not take his flesh; what's that good for?
Skylock. To bait fish withal; if it will feed
nothing else, it will feed my revenge.
Merchant of Venice, act iii. s. 1. (53).

9. *Third Queen*. He that will fish
For my least minnow, let him lead his line
To catch one at my heart.
Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. s. 1 (123).

10. *Wooper*. As I late was angling
In the great lake that lies behind the palace,
From the far shore, thick set with reeds and
sedges;
As patiently I was attending sport,
I heard a voice, a shrill one, and attentive
I gave my ear, when I might well perceive
'Twas one that sung, and by the smallness
of it
A boy or woman—I then left my angle
To his own skill, came near, but yet perceiv'd
not
Who made the sound; the rushes and the
reeds
Had so encompass it; I laide me down
And listned to the words she sung, for then

Through a small glade cut by the fishermen,
I saw it was your daughter.

Two Noble Kinsmen, act iv. s. 1 (71).*

11. *Caliban*. I'll fish for thee.

Caliban—No more dams I'll make for fish.
Tempest, act ii. s. 2 (166, 184).

12. *Hamlet*. A man may fish with the worm that
hath eat of a king, and eat of the fish that hath
fed of that worm.

Hamlet, act iv. s. 3 (28).

These are the chief passages in which angling is at all described; but before going on to the more numerous passages in which it is otherwise mentioned, it is worth while to notice the way in which Shakespeare, and other early writers, use the word "angle;" for the word has a curious history, and gives a good example of the way in which words rise, change their meaning, and disappear. Without questioning whether the word is derived from *Angulus*, or ἀγκύλος, or ἀγκιστρον (all of which have been suggested), it is enough to note that it is an old Anglo-Saxon word, meaning the fishing-hook, as distinguished from all other hooks. In the *Colloquy* of Archbishop Ælfric (in the tenth century) there is a conversation between Magister and Piscator:—"M. Quomodo capis pisces? P. Ascendo navem et pono retia mea in amne et hamum projicio et sportas et quicquid ceperint sumo," where the Anglo-Saxon gloss on "et hamum projicio" is "aud ancgil vel æs projicio." From the hook, the word was soon extended to the whole tackle required for river fishing; and the verb "to angle" and "angling," and the substantive "an angler," were formed.† The *Book of S. Albans* uses the word only in its larger meanings. "Here begynnnyth the treatyse of fysshynge with an angle." "The beste to my symple dyscrecon whyche is fysshynge; called Anglynge wyth a rodde and a lyne and a hoke." Yet the word was still sometimes confined to its original meaning of "hook." The Vulgate reading of Matt. xvii. 27, is "vade ad mare, et mitte hamum," translated by Tyndale (1534), "goo

* I give these two quotations from Littledale's edition, without entering into the question of the authorship of the play. By the best authorities the first quotation would be assigned to Shakespeare, the second to Fletcher.

† "Angille—To take with fysche."—*Prompt. Parv.* 1440.

to the see and cast in thyne angle;" by Cranmer (1539) "go thou to the see and cast an angle;" by the Geneva translation (1557) "go to the sea, and cast in thyne angle;"—while the earlier translation of Wiclif (1380), had been "go thou to the sea; cast an hook." Shakespeare uses the word for rod and line and all the tackle; but it is very little used after his time in that sense, nor is the verb "to angle" much used—and gradually the word has almost entirely fallen into disuse in common conversation, and is only met with in books (which still speaks of "angling" and "an angler" but never of "an angle" or "to angle"); or on the signposts of pleasant, old-fashioned river-side inns, of which a few may still be found with the inviting names of "The Angler's Delight," "The Angler's Rest," or "The Jolly Angler." The word still exists in the Flemish words, "angel," a hook; "angelaar," a fisherman; "angelijn," and "angelsnoer," a fishing-line. It also still exists in the German, and in the Italian languages.

But to return to Shakespeare's angling. It is not every enthusiast in fishing that writes a treatise on the art of angling, but if he is an enthusiast, it will very soon show itself in his constant reference to his hobby; in his applying the technical language of the art to matters of everyday life; and in his drawing from it his proverbs and illustrations. And this is just what Shakespeare does. Angling terms and phrases are used in abundance, and many a wise saying is hidden under a homely fishing proverb, and many a good lesson driven home by an illustration from the gentle art. And it is noteworthy that these proverbs and illustrations do not take the hackneyed form of the old Moralities, 'ut pisces escâ sic homines voluptate capiuntur,' but they are given with a freshness and reality which tell that he was thinking of actual fishes and fishing, and not of the pithy sentences that they might suggest.

The proverbial expressions are such as these:—

1. *Pistol*. Hold hook and line, say I.
2 *Henry IV.*, act ii. s. 4 (172).

The proverb in full is "Hold hook and line, and all is mine;" and is interesting in connection with the angling literature of Shakespeare's time. Steevens says it is found in

the frontispiece of a black letter ballad entitled *The Royal Recreation of Foviall Anglers*; and it also appears on the frontispiece of *The Secrets of Angling*, by J. D. (i. e., John Dennys), a work which was not published till two years before Shakespeare's death, but which had been written long before, and which he may have seen, as it is not at all unlikely that he may have known the author.

2. *Edgar*. Frateretto calls me; and tells me Nero is an angler in the lake of darkness. Pray, innocent, and beware the foul fiend.
King Lear, act iii. s. 6 (8).
3. *Iago*. She, that in wisdom never was so frail,
To change the cod's head for the salmon's tail.
Othello, act ii. s. 1 (155).
4. *Leontes*. His pond fish'd by his next neighbour, by Sir Smile, his neighbour.
The Winter's Tale, act i. s. 2 (194).
5. *Angelo*. O cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint
With saints dost bait thy hook.
Measure for Measure, act ii. s. 2 (180).
6. *Morton*. But for their spirits and souls
This word, rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond.
2 *Henry IV.*, act i. s. 1 (198).
7. *Speed*. What, are they broken?
Lance. No, they are both as whole as a fish?
Two Gentlemen of Verona, act ii. s. 5 (19).
8. *Parolles*. I love not many words.
First Lord. No more than a fish loves water.
All's Well that Ends Well, act iii. s. 6 (91).
9. *Dromio of Ephesus*. I pray thee, let me in.
Dromio of Syracuse. Ay, when fowls have no feathers, and fish have no fin.
Dromio of Ephesus. For a fish without a fin, there's a fowl without a feather.
Comedy of Errors, act iii. s. 1 (99).

The "finless fish" was one of the "strange concealments" and "skimble-skamble stuff" by which Glendower "angered" Hotspur, and "put him from his faith."

10. *Aufidius*. I think, he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature.
Coriolanus, act iv. s. 7 (33).

In Shakespeare's time the osprey was the proverbial royal fisherman by nature, and it has always been an object of admiration to fishermen, not only for its beauty, and as a special ornament in the wild scenery of Highland lochs, but also for its wonderful skill in catching fish, often literally "robbing the fisher of his prey." In another passage Shakespeare alludes to the fable that the

osprey fascinates the fish, who thus becomes an easy booty :—

Your first thought is more
Than others' laboured meditation ; your premeditating
More than their actions ; but, oh Jove, your actions
Soon as they move, as ospreys do the fish
Subdue before they touch.

Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. s. 1 (146).

11. *Imogen*. The imperious seas breed monsters ; for the dish,

Poor tributary rivers as sweet fish.

Cymbeline, act iv. s. 2 (35).

12. *Tamora*. I will enchant the old Andronicus,
With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep ;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious feed.

Titus Andronicus, act iv. s. 4 (89).

13. *Kent*. I do profess to be no less than I seem ; to
serve him truly that will put me in trust ;
. . . . and to eat no fish.

King Lear, act i. s. 4 (13).

This is not in any sense an angling proverb ; but it is a proverb that preserves the record of a religious intolerance of which the fishermen of Elizabeth's day justly complained—the branding a man as a Roman Catholic, and therefore hostile to the Queen's Government, because he ate fish.

14. *Lady Capulet*. The fish lives in the sea.

Romeo and Juliet, act i. s. 3 (89).

This proverb is one of Lady Capulet's wise saws, by which she tries to recommend Paris to her daughter ; but the force of it as applied to Juliet has not been quite satisfactorily explained.

15. *Benvolio*. Here comes Romeo — here comes Romeo.

Mercutio. Without his roe, like a dried herring :
O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified.

Romeo and Juliet, act ii. s. 4 (38).

16. Measure my strangeness with my unripe years.
Before I know myself, seek not to know me ;
No fisher but the ungrown fry forbears.

Venus and Adonis (524).

17. But whether unripe years did want conceit,
Or he refused to take her figured proffer,
The tender nibbler would not touch the bait,
But smile and jest at every gentle offer.

Passionate Pilgrim (51).

It may be said that all these are common every-day proverbs, and hackneyed illustrations. Of course they are ; but, as a matter of fact, we can generally make a good guess at an author's tastes, amusements, or business, by noting the proverbs and illustrations he makes use of. Authors do not use

technical terms in the familiar way in which Shakespeare speaks of fishes and fishing, unless the terms really are familiar to them by frequent use ; and while we find these terms and allusions used by Shakespeare in an apparently unconscious way, as the natural turn of his thoughts, we do not find in all Milton's poetry the slightest mention of fishing ; and he speaks of fishes only as parts of the Creation. Of course this would be partially explained by the fact that all the early years of Shakespeare were passed in the country, and of Milton in the town ; but it is more fully explained by our knowledge that the tastes and amusements of the two were entirely different, and the difference is shown very clearly in their writings.

But beyond these homely proverbs, similes, and illustrations, Shakespeare's knowledge and love of fishing is perhaps even more shown by his use of angling terms, or terms ordinarily used in connection with fishes, where other writers would have used non-technical words ; such as these :—

1. *Hotspur*. And by this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did angle for.
1 Henry IV., act iv. s. 3 (82).

2. *Cressida*. Perchance, my lord, I show more craft
than love ;
And fell so roundly to a large confession
To angle for your thoughts.
Troilus and Cressida, act iii. s. 2 (160).

3. *Polixenes*. I fear the angle that plucks our son
thither.

Winter's Tale, act iv. s. 2 (51).

4. *Falstaff*. They would melt me out of my fat, drop
by drop, and liquor fishermen's boots with
me.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act iv. s. 5 (100).

5. *Bertram*. She knew her distance, and did angle
for me,

Maddening my eagerness with her restraint.

All's Well that Ends Well, act v. s. 3 (212).

6. *Chorus*. But to his foe supposed he must complain,
And she steal love's sweet bait from fearful hooks.

Romeo and Juliet, act ii. Prologue (7).

7. *Gonzalo*. Is not, sir, my doublet as fresh as the
first day I wore it ? I mean, in a sort—

8. *Antonio*. That sort was well fished for.

Tempest, act ii. s. 1 (102).

9. *Troilus*. While others fish with craft for great
opinion,

I with great truth catch mere simplicity.

Troilus and Cressida, act iv. s. 4 (105).

10. *Servant*. It is written—that the shoemaker should meddle with his yard, and the tailor with his last, the fisher with his pencil, and the painter with his nets.

Romeo and Juliet, act i. s. 2 (41).

11. *Clown*. I will henceforth eat no fish of fortune's buttering.

All's Well that Ends Well, act v. s. 2 (8).

Any one of these passages, taken by itself, would give but small proof that Shakespeare was an angler; but it is the collection of small hints and casual notices that make a sort of cumulative evidence that fishes and fishing were much in his thoughts. And it should be noticed that in many, or even in most of the passages, the character of the speakers does not call for allusions to fishing—they are not fishermen so-called, or even country gentlemen—while in some cases the allusions may almost be said to be out of character. These are not the only instances where Shakespeare, as speaking his own feelings, or as interpreting the feelings of the time, is careless in observing too closely the exact fitness of the supposed speakers, whether as regards their date or their country; but such instances are of the greatest value to all who can read between the lines, and so look through his characters upon his own life, or the history of his time.

Shakespeare's love of angling may be further proved from his special mention of many different fishes. Leaving such general expressions as "fishes of the sea," "beasts, birds, and fishes," "fish and fowl," "ravenous fishes," and such like, we find that he mentions by name, among freshwater fishes, salmon, trout, pike or luce, eels, dace, minnows, carp, tench, gudgeon, and loach.

With salmon—"the most stately fyssh that any man can angle to in freshwater"—Shakespeare seems to have had but a small acquaintance, and he probably only knew the fish as an article of food. There are only two passages in which he speaks of the monarch of freshwater fishes, and neither of them refer to fishing for it:—

1. *Fluellen*. There is a river in Macedon, and there is also, moreover, a river at Monmouth; it is called Wye at Monmouth; but it is out of my prains what is the name of the other river; but 'tis all one, 'tis so like as my fingers is to my fingers, and there is salmons in both.

Henry V., act iv. s. 7 (28).

2. *Iago*. She that in wisdom never was so frail,
To change the cod's head for the salmon's tail.
Othello, act ii. s. 1 (155).

Nor has he much more to say about trout; and the little he does say proves that he was not acquainted with, and did not practise the noble art of fly-fishing for trout.

1. *Mrs. Overdone*. But what's his offence?

Pompey. Groping for trouts in a peculiar river.

Measure for Measure, act i. s. 2 (90).

2. *Maria*. Lie thou there; for here comes the trout,
That must be caught with tickling.

Twelfth Night, act ii. s. 5 (24).

In the present day catching trout by tickling is considered to be poaching, though it can only be done by great carefulness and delicate handling. But in Shakespeare's day it seems almost to have been the accepted system for catching

The wary trout that thrives against the stream.

QUARLES.

Shakespeare's contemporaries and fellow workers, Beaumont and Fletcher, speak of it as quite the regular way:—

I told him what would tickle him like a trout;
And as I cast it, so I caught him daintily.

* * * * *
Here comes another trout that I must tickle,
And tickle daintily.

Rule a Wife and Have a Wife.

The pike, or luce, was probably better known to Shakespeare, and the opportunity of a pun on his old neighbour, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote (through whose park runs the Avon, with a plentiful supply of luce, or pike), was not to be lost.

Slender. All his successors, gone before him, hath done't; and all his ancestors that come after him, may; they may give the dozen white luses in their coat.

Shallow. It is an old coat.

Evans. The dozen white louses do become an old coat well; it agrees well, passant; it is a familiar beast to man, and signifies—love.

Shallow. The luce is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old coat.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act i. s. 1 (14).

This, again, has no reference to the catching of pike, but to the old coat of arms of the Lucys; one of the oldest bearings in English heraldry, and borne not only by the Lucy family, but by many others. (See *Moule's Heraldry of Fish*.) But the following passage is a distinct account of trolling for pike:—

Falstaff. Well; I'll be acquainted with him if I return; and it shall go hard, but I will make him a philosopher's two stones to me. If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason, in the law of nature, but I may snap at him.
2 *Henry IV.*, act iii. s. 2 (354).

The dace is not mentioned elsewhere.

(To be continued.)

Civic Life in bygone Centuries.

RECENT search among the archives of the Corporation of Leeds has discovered some quaint records, which date back for more than two centuries. They lift the curtain from curious aspects of municipal life prior to the reign of Charles II., throwing a side light upon the eventful times of Oliver Cromwell, and the memorable days when Milton had just given his immortal epic to the world. Some of these antiquated chronicles are almost as difficult to decipher as the shorthand in which Samuel Pepys had then begun to write his celebrated diary of the Restoration period. This is no fault of the ink, which must have been of very good quality to keep its colour so long. The old manuscripts are now, however, stained and time worn, bearing unmistakable evidence that full two hundred years have passed since the crooked and antiquated handwriting of these official pages was penned.

Some of the earliest entries give a rather droll revelation of the convivial and festive customs then largely associated with public business. Thus, we read that, in February, 1662, the Corporation, "having received great testimony and satisfaction to the abilitye and fitnessse of Thomas Gorst in the performance of the art, trade, or mistery of a cooke," ordered that the said Thomas Gorst should "be reported and taken to be the sole and only Cooke to the now present, or hereafter Maior and Aldermen of y^e sayd burrough;" and that he should, "from tyme to tyme, vpon any publique occation, dress or order to be dressed, the several dishes appoynted for any such meeting or solempnitye." The Corporation also forbade any person to interfere with him in his profession.

Upon minor occasions the feasting was enjoyed in some favourite public house: and there are, accordingly, many entries of payments to certain landlords on account of the "treate" with which newly elected Councillors or Aldermen invariably commended themselves to the jovial circle of municipal magnates. In a memorandum by the town clerk, dated September, 1765, with regard to the date and mode of choosing new Mayors, it is formally notified that, "afterwards the old Mayor, the Mayor-elect, and the rest of the Court, go and drink a glass. The old Mayor pays a guinea, the Mayor-elect 10s. 6d., the Aldermen 2s. a piece, and the Assistants (or Councillors) one shilling each. What is spent above is paid by the treasurer out of the Corporation stock. Sunday after the last mentioned day, the new Mayor goes to Church with the old Mayor—the former in a scarlet, and the latter in a black gown; and dine together at the old Mayor's. After the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, go to the Court to swear the new Mayor, and then sup with him. Waites playing before them from Court. New Mayor gives the old Church ringers ten shillings." The last sentence but two evidently refers to the festive duties of the Town Clerk himself, concerning whom we find it unanimously agreed, at a Court held in October, 1755, "that the Town Clerk do dine as usual with the Mayor." At a later date, more than one payment of six guineas was made to the Mayor, as "half of the annual sum allowed for the Chief Constable and other attendants, in lieu of eating at His Worship's." Subordinate officers, such as the Beadle and Mace Bearer, enjoyed several perquisites, one of which was an allowance "in lieu of dinners" on what were known as Gown Sundays, when the Corporation went in State to Church. At the same period there was an annual grant of £45 to the Mayor "towards the support of his dignity." And yet the "dignity" was one which some gentlemen refused to accept. In 1753, a worthy townsman chosen as chief magistrate, was so contumacious and ungrateful, that he would not yield until the point was decided against him by Lord Justice Mansfield, at York Assizes; and then he only consented on condition that the duties of the

office might be discharged by his brother. Many others selected against their will for civic honours equally objected to serve, but did not carry their resistance to the extremity of litigation, preferring to pay the heavy penalties imposed for their refusal. The fines prescribed by the Corporation, so late as 1830, were £400 for every Assistant, and £500 for every Alderman failing to take office within ten days after election. Fines of equal amount were payable for resignation without the consent of the Corporation, unless the member had ceased for twelve months to reside within the borough, or the Alderman had attained the age of seventy years. It was also provided that there should be a penalty of £400 for refusing to serve the office of Mayor—never having served; £300 for refusal, after having served once; £200 for twice; and £100 for every subsequent refusal. As the records shew, these were no idle enactments. In December, 1786, four individuals paid amongst them no less than £800 in this way. The exacting conditions were, indeed, so often enforced that we are inclined to suspect the sly old Councillors of having elected wealthy but unwilling burgesses in order to extract these substantial fines from them when the corporate exchequer was at a low ebb. The civic purse does seem at times to have got rather empty; for at a Court held in May, 1720, it was "agreed and ordered by a majority of votes that no more money shall be expended upon any public or com'on treat, out of the Corpora'con's stock until the Corpora'con is out of debt." This self-denying ordinance was of brief duration.

After accepting office, some members seem to have been lax in their attendance. A fine of 5s. was ordered for such Aldermen, and 2s. 6d. for Councillors, who failed to attend within half-an-hour of the time specified in the notice convening each Court. As even this failed to secure punctuality, the penalties imposed upon defaulters were doubled in 1705. In the case of one or two daring absentees who refused to pay the fines, the Recorder was consulted as to "the properest way to recover the same." The first by-law among these old Yorkshire records is dated March, 1662, and reads as follows:—

For the more Regular and due behaviour of all and

every person and persons, now or hereafter members of y^e Corporac'on of this burrough, in the Transaction of any matter or thing in this Court; it is Ordered that vpon any matter put to question and in debate, noe member shall take vpon him to speake durement such tyme as the Maior or any Alderman or any one of the Common Councill is in his discourse to the matter soe in question, vpon penaltie of every Alderman soe offending y^e summe of five shillings, and every Common Councill man or Assistent y^e summe of 2s. 6d.

Perhaps it would not be amiss if this wholesome regulation were still in force for the "due behaviour" of some public bodies in which interruptions and irregularities of debate are by no means unknown. The earliest mention of civic robes in these Chronicles is in a minute dated 1668. It is there noted that Madame Danby, the Mayor's wife, presented a scarlet gown to be worn by her husband and succeeding Mayors. After awhile the minor dignitaries apparently became envious of His Worship's grandeur; and so, at a Court held on May 10, 1701, it was ordered that every member of the Corporation, "except old Mr. Hargreaves," should provide himself with a suitable gown, under a penalty of £5—afterwards increased to £20—with the addition of a small fine if they failed to attend the Mayor in their official robes, when summoned to Church service upon festival days, or other public and solemn occasions. In order that there might be no evasion of these edicts it was required that the Aldermen and Assistants "do show their gowns to the Sergeant-at-Mace, on request," or be fined for refusal. In 1773, it was resolved "that the Mayor be provided with a new gown out of the Corporation stock, and that the Sergeant-at-Mace have the Mayor's old gown,"—an amusing compromise between extravagance and economy. This same mace-bearer was a functionary who sometimes united in himself a singular combination of offices, as witness the following entry under date March 5, 1736:—

This day Morgan Lowry was elected Sergeant-at-Mace in y^e house of William Mitton, by John Brooke, Esq., (Maior), the Alderman and Councillors, and did then take the oath of office.

At same time and place he was, in like manner, elected Clerke of y^e Markett, and did then take the oath of office.

At same time and place he was, in like manner, elected Coroner, and did then take the oath of office.

Such a plurality of offices sounds strange in our day, and rather out of keeping with the dignity of the coronership ; but the lucky Morgan must have been a favourite, and doubtless showed his gratitude by a "treate" to his civic masters, as they met in generous mood that day at "y^e house of William Mitton."

Even more striking than the change in social customs is the revolution in thought which has occurred since the stirring time when these old records were written. The Corporations then were close and self-elected bodies, too much under the jealous control of royalty to show any popular sympathy for the cause of either civil or religious freedom. As the present Mayor of Leeds is a Quaker, it is especially interesting and suggestive to find that one of the earliest records relates to a persecution of his Worship's co-religionists. The intolerance of the local authorities went farther than even so bigoted a monarch as James II. was then inclined to sanction. Accordingly, we read that, in 1687, a letter was read from the king with reference to some goods belonging to John Wales and other Quakers of Leeds, which had been taken from them "on account of their religious worshipping," and remained unsold in the hands of the constable. His Majesty signified his pleasure that the Mayor and Aldermen should cause "ye said goods" to be forthwith returned to the respective owners, without any charge—an order duly obeyed. By an entry, dated 1680, we are reminded of the unrelenting rigour with which Nonconformists were persecuted in the previous reign. At that date the Mayor and Alderman were each required by a Royal Commission to state—and here are their statements, preserved to this day—whether they had duly observed the Test Act, which required from all persons accepting office, a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant and also that they should within one year have taken the Holy Sacrament according to the rites of Church of England.

Profligate and unworthy as was the monarch—Charles II.—who imposed these religious conditions, his death was lamented in due form by the local dignitaries of the period. In an address to the new king, in

which congratulation and condolence are oddly mingled, Charles is lamented as our late gracious sovereign of blessed memory, "Yo^r maty^{es} most deare and intirely beloved brother." The loyal address adds :—

We do in all humillitye beseech y^r maty^e to p^rmitt us to lay our most thankfull congratulacions at y^r Royal Feet for yo^r maty^{es} late most gracious declarac'on.

In the first year of his reign, James granted to Leeds, as to other towns, a new charter, in which, however, he took care to subject the Corporation, and the appointment of all its leading officers, to the power of the Crown. Besides submitting to further restrictions of their liberties, the Town Council had to meet the expense of the new Charter. This duty the members set about personally, in accordance with the following quaint resolution, dated 1685—viz.,

That M^r. Maior and 4 or 5 of y^e Aldermen, with as many of y^e assistants as please, doe meet on Wednesday, att y^e house of M^{rs}. Hannah Johnson, by seaven of y^e clock in y^e morning, to goe about to collect y^e same.

In our own day it would scarcely be in accord with aldermanic habits to start at seven o'clock in the morning from a public-house on a collecting expedition !

As each successive monarch came to the throne, his advent was welcomed with a loyal address, and proclamations by the mayor and aldermen, on horseback, at the Market Cross ; after which, as in the case of George II., "the Corporation do adjourn to the House of Mr. James Wainman, to solemnize the day, where an entertainment is to be provided at the public charge." Upon the accession of George IV., besides a coronation banquet to the Town Council, an allowance of 1s. per man was allowed to the soldiers in Leeds, also 5s. per man to the local yeomanry, and an equal sum to the volunteers, "to drink his Majesty's health."

During the rebellion of 1745 in favour of the exiled house of Stuart, the Leeds Town Council, like others, passed a resolution denouncing "the Popish Pretender ;" and they did not fail to celebrate the victory of the King's troops with abundant festivity. At the commencement of the eventful war with France in 1793, a loyal address, which we find fully set out in these records, was sent

from Leeds, promising the King a firm support in its prosecution. Volunteers having enrolled themselves in the national cause, the thanks of the municipality were voted to them, in 1794, for their prompt enrolment: and an "elegant" sword was presented to the first commandant of the local battalion. In 1798, when England was in expectation of being invaded by France, the Town Council records refer to the French "as our inveterate enemies, making preparations to invade our land, destroy our commerce, and enslave our persons." A resolution was passed expressing "fixed determination to assist in repelling these tyrannical efforts by the most vigorous means in our power." An address was at the same time presented to the King, promising that "your Majesty may have ample supplies to provide for the effectual protection and safety of this kingdom," and humbly offering "our deliberate opinion that the finances of the Government ought to be strengthened at this important crisis by such a legal but general contribution out of the annual income of all property, real and personal, by a rateable proportion, as may be fully adequate (under the blessing of Divine providence) to defeat all the machinations of our foes." Since that time, Governments have not been slow to profit by this self-sacrificing suggestion of an income tax. Not content with merely verbal expressions, it was further resolved that "£500 be subscribed out of the Corporation stock, in aid of the supplies requisite for the defence of the country, and that it be subscribed in the following terms:—'The Corporation of Leeds, having no property or income whatever, save the interest of a capital of about £1,800 arising from fees of admission, or fines paid by persons refusing to serve, ordered that the Treasurer do dispose of shares in the Leeds Water Works, towards raising a sum for the purpose aforesaid.'" When peace was restored, in the first years of the present century, two pairs of colours were publicly presented to the local volunteers, who were, moreover, entertained to dinner at a cost of nearly £300. And yet, in 1800, local trade and social comfort were at a low ebb, as witness the following dismal petition from the Town Council to Parliament:—

The condition of the labouring people of this

populous borough and its neighbourhood is extremely deplorable, owing to the excessively high price of corn and other articles of sustenance; that the petitioners are manufacturers of woollens, or connected therewith, and that the produce of their labour is almost unsaleable, from the general inability of the poor to purchase clothing; that the master manufacturers—a numerous and most valuable class of men—have struggled some time with the greatest difficulties, in endeavouring to find employment for their workmen, but from the causes above stated their goods cannot be vended in sufficient quantity, even at prices below the actual cost, and that the most ruinous accumulations of them remain in their hands, whilst their stock of trading capital (a source of incalculable benefit to the country when employed by them) is sinking so rapidly that, unless some immediate and effectual remedy to the evil can be applied, the most fatal consequences to them, and all who depend on them for employment, must inevitably ensue.

Since this lamentation was written, a good many fortunes have been made in the West Yorkshire woollen trade. The manufacturers had not then, as in a more recent period of depression, hit upon the expedient of trying to divert the fashions by inducing members of the royal house, from patriotic motives, to wear clothing of local make. In 1812 the Town Council petitioned, in alarmist terms, against Catholic emancipation. Congratulations upon the "glorious victories" gained over Napoleon Buonaparte are recorded in 1813. In the following year an address was sent to the Prince Regent, congratulating him upon "the glorious events which have led to the downfall of tyranny and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of their ancestors." In 1831 the civic body, laying much stress on the protection of the interests of property, petitioned against the Reform Bill, which was passed in the following year. Apart from any political partisanship, it now sounds singularly to read how they express their "dread of the consequences of intrusting the interests of the few to the protection of the many, which would be the case in a legislative assembly elected, for the most part, by large bodies of people generally indifferent, oftentimes opposed, to such interests, and too likely to be swayed in the choice of their representatives by matters of partial and temporary interest, at the dictation of ambitious demagogues or the intermeddling of political associations formed for the purpose of controlling elections."

The reformed legislature of the nation

naturally turned its early attention to the need of reforming the civic parliaments. A Commission was accordingly appointed in 1834, and reported in the following year that


There prevails among the inhabitants of a great many of the incorporated towns a general and, in our opinion, just dissatisfaction with the municipal institutions; a distrust of the self-elected municipal councils, whose powers are subject to no popular control, and whose acts and proceedings, being secret, are not checked by the influence of public opinion—a distrust of the municipal magistracy, tainting with suspicion the local administration of justice—and discontent under the burden of local taxation, while revenues are diverted from their legitimate uses.

Moved by virtuous indignation, the Leeds Town Council petitioned, but in vain, against being included in this sweeping condemnation. The records of the unreformed Corporation close with an unfinished minute, dated 19th December, 1835—municipalities entering in 1836 upon an era of progressive improvement under the new Act.

J. D. SHAW.



Essex Brasses.

HE following article contains some additions and corrections to the list given in the *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, by the late Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A.

Ashen.—A small brass, *circa* 1520, representing a man in armour, and his wife. Inscription and shields lost.

Althorne.—1. Inscription: "Of yo' charite pray for the soule of Margaret Hyklott which decessed the xxvj. day of August in the yere of our lord Mⁱ V^e two, on whose soule Jhū have mercy. Amen." The figure of Margaret Hyklott is, unfortunately, gone, but above the matrix there remains the figure of the B. V. M. seated in a chair, crowned and with long flowing hair, holding upon her knees the Infant Saviour. Beneath the inscription are two female figures, children of the deceased, one a widow, the other a nun, with left hand raised in the act of benediction.

2. The full-length figure in civilian costume of William Hyklott. Above it is a repre-

sentation of God the Father, seated in a chair, supporting the crucified Saviour. Beneath the figure is the following inscription: "Pray for the soule of Willm. Hyklott of Althorn, which paide for the werkemanship of the wall of this churche the same Willm. dyed the xvj. day of September in the yere of our lord Mⁱ V^e viij. on whose soule Jhū have mercy, ame." These brasses are very well preserved.

Bowers Gifford.—The highly interesting, though mutilated, figure of Sir John Gifford, is now restored to this church.

Benfleet, South.—A mutilated Latin inscription.

Chadwell St. Mary.—English inscription and shield of arms to Cicilye Owen, who died 18th August, 1603.

Coggeshall.—Nos. 1 and 2 appear to be lost.

Corringham.—An inscription in Roman capitals, "Here lieth the body of Robte. Draper, Person of Corringham, who decesed ye 18 of December, 1595."

Cricksea.—Three escocheons of arms, with very long English inscription to Sir Arthur Hennis, of Creeksea, who died in 1631. He married Ann, sole daughter and heiress of Robert Cranmer, of Chipsted, in Kent; and secondly, Dame Ann, widow of Sir H. Bowyer, Kt., sole daughter and heiress to Sir Nicholas Salter, Kt., of London.

Downham.—Two brass plates, fixed in a large slab of stone, were found during the recent restoration of this church, at a depth of more than a foot beneath the pews in the nave. The first is inscribed:—

Mons Thomas Tyrell gist ici
Dieu de s'alme eit verraie mercy

The second:—

Alice q fut fême de Mons Thoms
Tyrell gist ici Dieu de s'alme eit m'cy

Beneath this is shield of arms, chequy. Sir Thomas Tyrell died at the close of the fourteenth century.

Fryerning.—The brass in this church is now lost.

Hanningfield West.—1. The half-length figure of a lady, *circa* 1400. The figures of the husband and a second wife, with inscription, lost. 2. Two escocheons of arms with two fragments of an inscription, the remainder

of the composition consisting of male and female figures; two shields lost.

Harlow.—Add, 1. The small full length figures of Thomas Aylmar and Alys, his wife. He is in civilian costume, wearing the long fur trimmed cloak. She wears a tightly fitting dress with elaborately ornamented girdle, and the kennel head dress; behind her is a group of four daughters, and behind the male figure is a group of seven sons. The inscription, rather roughly engraved, is: "Here lyeth Thomas Aylmar, gent. and Alys his wyfe which decssyd the xxviiij. day of August anno dni. m^o ccccc^o xviiij."

2. The full length figures of a civilian and his wife, with four sons and five daughters. The lady wears the horned head dress with a short veil. Inscription lost.

3. Three shields of arms. The centre one is engraved upon a circular plate, and bears a Moor's head as a crest.

Horndon, East.—The lady is represented as a widow.

Hutton.—An inscription to George White, 1584.

Laindon.—By comparing the figures with the list of rectors, as given by Newcourt in his *Repertorium*, there appears little doubt but that No. 1 commemorates John Kekilpeny, rector, who died in 1466, and No. 2, Richard Bladwell, rector, who died in 1513.

Latton.—Nos. 3 and 4 are apparently lost.

The inscription to Emanuell Woolloye and Margaret his wife has been replaced; also the three shields.

Leigh, near Rochford.—No. III. These figures are undoubtedly of earlier date, and probably commemorate members of the Chester family.

Littlebury.—No. 6. The name of *Byrch* should be *Byrd*.

Margaretting.—A man in armour (head lost) and wife, with three sons and four daughters. One shield of arms (mutilated); inscription lost. Add: three shields and English inscription to Margaret Whetcombe, and one shield and English inscription to Peter and Julian Whetcombe.

Nettleswell.—Thomas Laurence is in civilian costume. This brass contains groups of two sons and five daughters. No. 2. The daughter is deceased, and represented as a chrisom child.

Ockenden, North.—No. 2 is apparently lost.

Pitsea.—Latin inscription to Elizabeth Parlevant, 1588.

Parndon, Great.—The full-length figure of Rowland Rampston. He is in civilian costume, long fur-trimmed cloak, with hanging sleeves, low shoes, short hair, beard and moustache. Inscription: "Here lyeth buried the body of Rowland Rampston, late of this Parishe, Gent., who married Mary the eldest daughter of Captain Edward Tymer of Cannons, Esquire; begotten on y^e body of Martha, the daughter and heire of John Hanchet, Esquire: w^{ch} Mary, in kinde remembrance of her lovinge hvsband provyded this monument, who departed this lyfe in the faithe of Christ and in an assvred hope of a happie resvrection the xth day of September, 1598."

Rettenden.—No. 2, with probably some other brasses, is now covered by floorboards.

Roydon.—No. 3 is now missing.

Stow Maries.—A very well executed full length female figure, in the Paris headdress, with large ruff. On each side is a group of children—four daughters and three sons. Above is a shield of arms. Beneath is the inscription in Roman capitals: "Here lieth the body of Marye the daughter of Thomas Cammocke of Maldon in the county of Essex, Esq. and late wife of William Browne of Stow Marris in the said county Gent. by whome she had iii. sones and iiij. daughters and she departed her life the xvij. day of September 1602. In the 35 yeare of her age."

Southminster.—1. Two escocheons of arms. 2. A square plate, elaborately foliated, bearing a large shield surmounted by a crest. Beneath the shield are four Latin verses. This is the sole remnant of the noble monument erected to "Master William Harris," High Sheriff of Essex, who died in 1556. 3. The full length figures of a civilian and his wife, circa sixteenth century; above her head is a shield of arms. One other shield and the inscription lost. 4. The small full-length figure, in short cloak and trunk hose, of John King, Gent., who died on the 14th of July, 1634. According to the English inscription, he married "Ann, daughter of John Henbone, Yeoman, late of Burstled Magna."

Stock.—The Tweedye memorial is now mural. 2. Inscription to Z. Pearse, rector, and Elizabeth his wife, 1707.

Thurrock Grays.—The male figure is now lost.

Upminster.—Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 apparently lost. Add the full-length figure of a lady holding a book. She has a Venetian mirror attached to her girdle. Also a small full length figure of a civilian, in long fur-trimmed cloak, low shoes, and long hair. Also a Latin inscription to John Stanley.

Waltham Abbey.—Add English inscription commemorating Robert Rampson and his charity. Also, a long English epitaph upon Sir Edward Denny, Kt., who died in 1599.

Waltham, Great.—No. 1 commemorates Richard Everard and Clemence his wife. He is in civilian costume. She in the dress of the period, with very high hat. She died in 1617. Three shields of arms, and English inscription. No. 2, described as "a civilian and 2 ws, c. 1600," is the memorial of Thomas Wyseman. One wife is now lost. Above the figures is a square plate, with shield of arms; beneath, is an English inscription, and a mutilated group of three daughters under the second wife. Add a full-length civilian figure, habited in long cloak, shoes, and wearing beard and moustache, probably one of the Wyseman family. Also an English inscription to Dorothe, wife of Thomas Wyseman; she died in 1589.

Waltham, Little.—1. An inscription: "Hic jacet Ricardus Walthm. qui obiit xxviii. die mensis Octobr. a.d.ni. mccccxxvi. cuius ane p'rciet d'ns. Ame." 2. A very fine figure in armour, similar in every respect to the knight, circa 1450, in Isleworth Church, Middlesex, engraved on page cxcii., and probably by the same artist. Inscription beneath the feet: "Hic jacet Johēs Walton armig. quondm. dns ista. ville qui obiit xxi. die Decembr. a dni mccccxlvii. cui aie ppciet de ame." The whole composition is in wonderfully good preservation.

Warley, Little.—An English inscription is beneath the demi-figure of Anne Hamner.

Weald, South.—The whole of these brasses were given away in 1863 (?) by the then rector, but thanks to *Notes and Queries* several have been recovered, and will be replaced by the present rector.

VOL. IV.

Writtle.—The three groups of children described as belonging to No. 2 form portion of a recently uncovered brass representing a civilian and his four wives. It is in very good preservation, but unfortunately the inscription is gone. Add also a fine brass representing the full-length figures of Edward Bell, gentleman, and "Margaret his only wife." The English inscription shows that he died in January, 1576. Beneath are the figures of three sons and one daughter. The whole surmounted by a shield of arms.

In Little Burstead Church there are three seventeenth-century inscriptions. I also possess rubbings of the brasses in the following churches, and find them correctly described—viz., Aveley, Baddow (Great), Barking, Dagenham, Faulkourn, Ingrave (remarkably fine), Ockendon (South), Orsett, Rayleigh, Rawreth, Rainham, Runwell, Sandon, Shopland, Springfield, Stifford, Stondon Massy, and Willingale Doe. I may add that I commenced my Essex collection in August, 1880.

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.

Billerica, Essex.



Oliver Cromwell and Genoa.

By J. THEODORE BENT.



DURING the Protectorate, a very close intimacy existed between England and the Italian Republic of Genoa; perhaps not so much owing to the excuse alleged by Cromwell when the Spanish Ambassador complained of the favour shown to the emissary of Genoa. "Do ye not perceive," said Oliver, "that England and Genoa are both Republics? Hence, they wish to do themselves mutual honours, being, as they both are, under the protection of St. George." But more probably it may be attributed to the close relationship which existed between Cromwell's family and the wealthy house of Pallavicini, in Genoa.

Sir Horatio Pallavicini came from Genoa to England in Queen Mary's reign, and settled here, being appointed collector of the Papal taxes in this country. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he put into his

M

pocket all the dues he had in his possession at the time being, and was knighted shortly afterwards for lending to the queen a portion of his ill-gotten gain.

Sir Horatio had three children by his first wife, who was Genoese, and shortly before his death, on her demise, he married a Dutch lady, who only remained his widow for a year and a day, when she gave her hand to Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Protector's grandfather. He, too, was a widower, with several children; and so pleased with the arrangement did the respective families of Cromwell and Pallavicini seem, that three of the Cromwells married the three Pallavicini, and hence the Protector had two Genoese uncles and one Genoese aunt.

This will easily account for the intimacy which existed between Cromwell and the Ligurian Republic, without going further afield for a reason. There is a report current in Genoa that Richard Cromwell, the Protector's son, died at the Scoglietto Palace in Genoa; but there is only evidence as to his having spent a short time there.

In the archives of Genoa, the correspondence between the Genoese ambassadors and the Republican authorities is kept in full, forming several large folios, and each letter abounds with accounts of some pleasing audience he had had with the Protector, and of the amicable commercial terms which existed between the two countries.

Hidden away amongst these are two letters of the Protector's, one professing to be a translation and copy of one he wrote shortly after the battle of Worcester, and the other being written in his own hand and signed with his own signature.

Of the first of these I here append a translation. It was written to Guglielmo Sentalle, Orator of the Parliament of Genoa, who supplied the translation, which is now in the archives, appended to a letter from the Genoese Ambassador in London, describing the same event. It runs as follows, and is without date:—

I cannot at present give you full details of the successes which the Lord has been pleased to work for this Republic, and yet I cannot keep silent; and so, according to my powers, I will sincerely represent the events as they occurred.

The battle was fought with varied success for some hours, but always with good hopes on our side, until

at last we became completely victorious, so much so that the total ruin of the hostile army was the result; and when they were all put to flight the fall of the city of Worcester soon followed, which gave itself up to us.

Our soldiers entered in almost on the heels of the enemy, fighting with them in the streets with great courage, and getting hold of their baggage and artillery. As to how many dead there may be I cannot give an exact account, since a revision has not been made; yet there are many, since the dispute was long and hand to hand, and sometimes from hill to hill, and from one point of defence to the other.

Our prisoners are from six to seven thousand, and many noblemen of high rank, and officers; the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Ross, and several earls and marquises, and others, who will be fitting subjects for our justice.

We have sent a considerable body of troops after the enemy who fled in haste, and I have already heard they have taken a considerable number. Another very important thing is that the whole country round has risen against the enemy. I think that my forces, which, by divine Providence, betook themselves to Stroud, Shrewsbury, and Stafford with those beside under Colonel Selbourne, seem in a manner to have foreseen what would happen, and have been greatly instrumental in preventing the return of the enemy into Scotland. I hear besides that the enemy have not more than a thousand horsemen in their flight, and that we have nearly four thousand following them, and others who are to interpose themselves between them and their return into Scotland.

Of a truth the battle was hard fought; yet, nevertheless I do not believe we have lost more than two hundred men; the dimension of a debt to the mercy of God passeth my understanding. Truly this appears to me a crowning mercy, and if it is not such, at all events it will prove to be so, if we, to whom so much is given, render the thanks due to God, and if the parliament, in changing the government, does His will and that of the nation, seeing that the people are so willing in defence, and that the diligence of our servants has been thus signally blest in this last great work.

Therefore, I take upon myself the hardihood humbly to beg of you that all your thoughts may only have regard to the exaltation of His honour, who has worked such great salvation, and that the maintenance of those continued mercies may not cause pride or vanity, as formerly similar ones caused to His chosen people; but rather that the fear of the Lord God alone by His mercy may hold rule, that the people thus prospered and blessed may be humble and faithful, and that justice, rectitude, and truth may flow upon us on returning thanks to our gracious God.

These will be the prayers of your most humble and obedient servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The second letter is written in Latin, presumably not the Protector's composition, but in his handwriting and with his accustomed signature, and is a purely business letter to the Doge, as follows:—

Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the Most serene Doge and most illustrious Governor of the Genoese Republic, sendeth greeting.

Most serene Doge. Most illustrious Governors :—

Whereas we have deemed it necessary to send a fleet of ships of war into the Mediterranean, for the security and protection of the navigation and commerce of the Republic and its people ; it has seemed good to us to advise your most serene Republic of the fact that we do this without the slightest intention of causing any injury to any of our confederates and friends, amongst whom we number your Republic, and that, in fact, we have given express orders to our Admiral, Robert Blake, whom we have set over our fleet, to conduct himself with all kindness and gratitude towards them all.

On your part we feel confident that our existing friendly terms will urge you, as often as our fleet touches at any port or station of yours, to supply it with provisions and everything necessary, and will receive it on most friendly terms ; and that you will be willing to receive in perfect good faith the request we make of you in this letter, and that you will be good enough to inform your prefects and local governors by messenger or by letter when the occasion may occur to receive our Admiral, whensoever and wheresoever he may require.

May the Great God sustain and protect your most serene Republic.

Your good friend,

[Signature.]

Given at Whitehall, Westminster,

[Old style] August 5th, Year 1654.

The following is a passport given to Fiesco, the Genoese Ambassador, by Cromwell, likewise reposing in the archives, and illustrating the style of credential necessary for travelling in those days :—

Whereas his excellencie the Lord Ambassador Extraordinaire from the Commonwealth of Genoa now residing here is upon his Returne home ; And our will and Pleasure beinge that the said Lord Ambassador in his passage thither should travell with all safetie and honour not only through these Countries Butt at sea alsoe, Wee doe therefore heereby will and require you that you permitt and suffer the said Lord Ambassador to passe from England, beyond the seas to Genoa, with his Retienue, followers, and servants, consistinge of about thirtie-five persons, as alsoe his goods, necessary baggage, and foure Horses, without search, payment of Custome, or any other lets or interruptions, and that you use and treate the said Lord Ambassador with all the honor and respect that is due to a person of his degree and qualitie. Whereof you are not to faile ; and for so doinge this shall be the said warrant given at Whitehall, the 25th of March, 1654.

To all our admirals and commanders att sea, and our officers, as well Civil as Militarie, at Land, the Commissioners of our Customes, and all others whome these may concern.

[Signature.]

The small kindnesses which passed between the Protector and his Genoese friends, private as well as public, are attested in the voluminous correspondence of the ambassador, and on the death of Cromwell, the Doge and Senate of Genoa sent an address of sympathy to "Richard Cromwell, Protector of the Republic of England, Ireland, and Scotland," in the following words :—

Inasmuch as Francesco Bernardi, our agent at your Court, has given us advice how the Lord God has been pleased to take from this world the most serene Oliver, formerly Lord Protector, and that your most serene Highness, as his first-born, and legitimate successor, by his last will has been clothed with the said office and dignity ; Therefore we have expressly commanded the said Francesco Bernardi, now our resident minister, to present himself before your serene Highness and to express by word of mouth our lively grief and feeling for so great a loss, as also on the other hand the extreme satisfaction we feel on hearing that your serene Highness has been deservedly raised to the above named dignity, praying you benignantly to listen to our resident at your Court, and to give the same credit to his words as if we ourselves were present, knowing well that he never could sufficiently express our good inclination and immutable affection to your serene Highness and the ardent desire that we have to continue with you in that sincere good correspondence already carried on with your most serene predecessor of happy memory, whilst we pray to heaven for a long life, health, and contentment for you.

Another little document attached to the English correspondence, and of interest to us, is an autograph letter, sent by Andrew Marvell, Milton's friend, and Poet Member for Hull, to the Genoese Ambassador, inviting him to attend the funeral of Oliver Cromwell. It is written in excellent French, and runs as follows :—

SIR,—His serene Highness having commanded me, on account of the indisposition of "Chevalier Fleming," to invite you, amongst other foreign ministers, to be present at the obsequies of his Father, of glorious memory, which will be celebrated on Tuesday next, I have learnt from the said Chevalier that you are not well, and hence I have decided the rather to let you know of it in writing ; nothing doubting you will pardon and excuse me for having chosen rather to lose the honour of rendering you this service in person than to inconvenience you by a visit out of season.

At any rate, I assure you that I am, Sir,

Y^r most humble and affectionate servant,

ANDREW MARVELL.

Whitehall, Nov. 20, 1658.

Bernardi, the Genoese Ambassador, carefully informs his Republic that he considers this invitation a mark of especial favour, con-

sidering the fact that he had only been a short time in England, and that, owing to ill-health, he had as yet been unable to present his credentials at Court.

Shortly after this he writes to say that he had been present at the obsequies; that they were "wonderful to behold;" but adds that the climate of England was most atrocious, and that he had well-nigh caught his death of cold on the occasion; and on this plea excuses himself from sending for the present a detailed account of the ceremony.

After having recovered sufficiently from the effects of his cold, Bernardi writes a long account of Cromwell's funeral to Genoa, which letter is inserted along with his other correspondence, and is as follows:—

The guests invited to the ceremony exceeded 1,500 in number, to whom his Highness (Richard Cromwell) had sent personal invitations for them and for their suites as well, who formed double that number.

All these people assembled at nine o'clock precisely at Somerset House, where each was received and, in conformance to his rank, conducted into a room prepared for the purpose, all hung with black cloth, and adorned inside with the arms of the deceased.

The street from the said Palace all the way to Westminster (which is over a mile) was closed by carriages, guarded by soldiers, so that none could pass down the centre except the invited guests; the banners of the companies draped in black and the drums muffled.

The effigy, or rather statue, of the deceased, life-size, and which up to then had been stretched on a bed, was now set upon its feet under a canopy, with regal vestments, a crown on the head, and in one hand a sceptre and in the other a globe.

One hour after mid-day it was placed on a bier, richly adorned, and carried under the canopy by twelve persons to the spot where the hearse was in waiting, open at all sides, and then the effigy was placed upon it.

The roof of the hearse was adorned with many plumes and banners, covered with black velvet both outside and in, and all around hung velvet, ten spans in length, down to the ground, and held up by gentlemen of quality, whilst two servants sat, one at the head, and the other at the feet of the effigy.

The said hearse was drawn by six horses, likewise adorned with many feathers, all covered, except the eyes, with black velvet, which almost trailed on the ground. The coachman and postillions had long robes of the same material.

When all was in order, the king-at-arms sent his heralds to summon below the guests from the different rooms. He began with the lowest class, as follows:—

1st Division. Sixty poor people, just the number of the deceased's years, all dressed in new long robes of black, and followed by two flags.

2nd Division. The inferior attendants of the

guests and low officials of the Court, followed by two flags.

3rd Division. Court officials of middle rank and the superior attendants in the train of the guests, with two other flags.

4th Division. The Poor Knights of Windsor, dressed like priests at the High Mass, being a most ancient custom at the funerals of the Kings of England, which same caused so much laughter and noise amongst the crowd, who had not seen it before, that the soldiers had some ado to quell them. They also carried two flags.

5th Division. The under officials of the Secretary of State, of the Army, Admiralty, and Treasury, and gentlemen of the embassies and of the public ministers.

6th Division. The head officials of the Privy Council and Houses of Parliament, with the physicians and advocates of the most serene Protector, followed by a horse, all covered with black cloth and plumes, and led by two men.

7th Division. The Masters in Chancery and of the Court of Common Pleas, with the Aldermen and the principal officials of the City of London, followed by a horse as above.

8th Division. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Admiralty and of Wales, followed by a horse as above.

9th Division. The supreme Judges of England, followed by a horse as above.

10th Division. The head officials of the army, followed by a horse, as above, but covered with black velvet down to the ground, and adorned with many more plumes.

11th Division. The Lords of the Great Seal, followed by a horse as above.

12th Division. The Lords of the Treasury, followed by a horse as above.

13th Division. The resident and public ministers of the Prince, followed by a horse as above.

14th Division. The noblemen, or rather peers, of the kingdom, followed by a horse as above.

15th Division. The ambassadors, followed by a horse as above.

16th Division. The Lords of the Privy Council, followed by a horse as above.

17th Division. The relatives of the deceased, followed by a horse, with black velvet trappings down to the ground, and covered with black armour; with plumes and jewels of great value, led by six men in black velvet, each of whom carried a portion of the armour of the deceased.

18th Division. The effigy of the deceased in the above-mentioned hearse, accompanied on all sides by heralds of arms and many banners; ten trumpeters on horseback, in black velvet, who sounded dolefully, whilst the velvet, which hung on the ground on all sides, was supported by men of quality.

Finally came the Governor of the City of London, in the place of the present serene Protector (by which was shown a peculiar favour to the said city), and the procession was concluded by the Life Guards of his Highness and halberdiers.

When the hearse reached the door of the Church of Westminster, the nobles, public ministers, &c., were shown their appointed places; and ten of them

carried the effigy under a canopy into the choir of the church, wherein it was deposited on a royal couch under an edifice made expressly after the fashion of a pavilion, which cost more than £4,000 sterling, where it will remain three months, exposed to public view, and thence will be taken into another edifice in the chapel of King Henry VII, and will be placed over the monument, under which is laid the body of the deceased, just as has always been the custom at the obsequies of the kings and princes of this nation.

All the aforesaid people followed behind the noblemen, dressed in the finest cloth, the shortest of whose trains trailed two spans upon the ground, some eight spans, some twelve, and some sixteen, carried by the gentlemen of their suite. The shortest train of the ordinary people touched the ground, and they consider that the cloth given by his Highness for this solemnity cannot have cost less than £30,000 sterling.

Your humble servant,

GIOVANNI BERNARDI.



Greek and Gothic Art at Rome.*

MR. TYRRWHITT has produced a really valuable book, and one that will live; but it is to be feared that it is too thorough to become popular. He has not spared his own labour, but he expects a good deal of work from his readers also. To understand it properly the reader ought to have before him the plates of Seroux d'Agincourt's *History of Art by its Monuments*; but as these were originally engraved about the middle of the eighteenth century, from drawings or tracings made at that period, their accuracy is not always to be depended upon; from the 3,335 subjects given on these plates an immense mass of valuable information is to be obtained; but although the work was republished by Longmans & Co. in 1847, the plates were not re-engraved, and it is easy to see that these old plates cannot be entirely depended upon. To remedy this he refers also to many of Mr. Parker's 3,354 Historical Photographs. This may be all very well for Mr. Tyrwhitt's pupils in Oxford, where both the old engravings and the new photographs, often of the same subjects, are readily acces-

* *Greek and Gothic Progress and Decay in the three Arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.* By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt. London: Walter Smith, 1881.

sible; and readers in London will most probably find both, either in the British Museum or at South Kensington; but even Cambridge does not possess a set of Mr. Parker's photographs, and for a part of this book the use of these is quite necessary. The numerous extracts from other books add greatly to the value of this. It is time, however, to let Mr. Tyrwhitt speak for himself, but it is almost necessary to begin with one of his extracts:—

GREEK ART IN ROME.

The arch, says Fergusson, was never properly understood till the Roman tiles were used for it. As with Babylonian bricks of more distant time, they were duly dated, with time and place, maker's name, and consulate, and are often important chronological evidence. The 22nd Legion has been traced through great part of Germany by bricks which bear its name. Bricks of the 6th and 9th Legions are found at York; and dates thus obtained have been found of great value in determining the period of Christian sepulchral chambers, as in the cemetery of S. Domitilla, which contains dated tiles of Hadrian's reign. Mr. Parker's photographs of the House of Pudens contain excellent specimens of first and second century brick or tile work, and illustrate its excellent application to radiating arches. The use of less splendid materials seems in time to have worked both ways, and ministered to pride of science instead of pride of state. Mr. Street has explained, in a manner equally interesting and convincing, how the progress of architectural skill, in building vast structures with bricks or stones of small size, no larger than a man could carry, gradually engrossed attention, so that men began to vie with each other in wondering ingenuities of construction, and to think less of sculpture and painting, or expression of solemn or inventive thought (p. 82).

Mr. Parker's photographs have their usual interest here, as documents beyond dispute; and the pictures of the brick arches are specially valuable, as giving the reader a clear idea at one glance of what the true first-century brickwork, or rather tilework, of Rome really was (p. 88).

Fergusson and Street are both high authorities on the subject of Architectural History, and though they do not always agree, yet in these extracts which Mr. Tyrwhitt has made, the one only adds to what the other had said; and it was difficult to find a passage that would so well explain the nature of Mr. Tyrwhitt's book:—

SCRIPTURAL CYCLES OF CATACOMBS.

As to the antiquity of the catacombs; as to their very generally, or almost entirely Christian origin; as to the important and decisive differences between the catacomb and the arenaria, or sand-pit; as to the infrequent instances and difficult expensive works by

which an arenaria could be made useful as a catacomb ; as to the peculiar strata of soil adapted for these cemeteries, called granular tufa—a dry, friable stone, midway between the puzzuolana sandstone, which was too soft for the purpose, and the lithoid tufa, which was too hard ; as to the way of beginning a catacomb by excavating a passage all round your lot of ground, and driving galleries across and across ; as to table-tombs, arcosolia, luminaria, ambulacra, and cubicula, all this is accessible in one view, and with equal fulness and accuracy, in the late lamented Mr. Wharton Marriott's article on "Catacombs" in Smith's new *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, which is very generally accessible.

Mr. Parker's photographs are the best or final authority for the present state of cemeteries. They fully confirm the accuracy of Bosio, the pioneer of all subterranean inquiry in Rome, though too many paintings have perished since his time (p. 116).

The usual method of construction was to secure a piece of ground on the right sort of granular tufa, so many feet in front, facing the road, so many deep *in agro* ; to excavate a passage all round it, burying people in the walls as you went on ; and then to drive galleries across as you wanted more graves (p. 126).

The first and second centuries were the spring sowing of the word ; and for a time it grew with little molestation, before the burning heat of summer and thick undergrowth of thorns.

The cemetery of S. Domitilla is Professor Mommsen's chosen example of an ancient burial chamber, and of the development of such a tomb into a regular Catacomb, either by extension underground, or by other subterranean additions, till a Catacomb was established. . . . This was S. Flavius Clemens, Domitilla's husband. He may have been a man of too retiring or indolent a character ; but I should not think, after Juvenal's *Fourth Satire* about the "last Flavius" (Domitian), that any kinsman of his was far wrong in keeping out of the way while he could. At all events, Flavius Clemens undoubtedly underwent death for atheism and Jewish superstitions as a Christian martyr (Suetonius, *Domit.* 15, and Dion Cassius, *lxxvii.* 14), and was contemptuously spoken of by heathendom in consequence. By some he is thought to be Clemens Romanus himself, Bishop of Rome at the end of the first century, and it is quite possible. He died, and Domitilla was sent after his death to the island of Ponza, where she probably ended her days in exile (p. 132).

HE (Christ) was Lord of Life and Death ; but in primitive days people seem honestly to have looked over and beyond Death, and to have considered it as a brief passage between two lives, rather than the final consummation of a suffering and dubious existence here. They dwelt on the Lord's victory rather than on His sufferings (p. 145).

That word the Christian Faith alone could teach. But when the barbarian had once mastered it, he could take very easily to all the great Order and Law of ancient Rome. To forget all we have received through Rome is to ignore or quarrel with history ; and it is in history that the strength of our case lies against the Roman Curia, whenever that case has to be gravely asserted (p. 149).

Our age is a fast one, and expects that quality in

all clergy. They are to strive for pace instead of peace, and shew well in front of every movement ; if possible, they are neither themselves able to see, nor suggest to others, which way it ought to move, or where it ought to stop (p. 152).

These extracts show that the author has succeeded in giving a clear account of the difficult subject of the Roman Catacombs in a very succinct manner. He gives all that is really true, avoiding the fables and the blunders of the Roman Church, without any feeling of animosity to it. It has been well shown by Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, that the greater part of these are not wilful deceptions, but blunders of sheer ignorance. The ignorance of nearly all the Romanist authorities for centuries past appears incredible until it is proved ; but those who have read Dr. Wordsworth's works, from his *Travels in Italy*, thirty years ago, to his recent pamphlet, in which he shows the application of the prophecy of St. Paul to the Roman Papacy, must see that it is undeniable. Those Anglicans who were in Rome between 1860 and 1870, and were accustomed to visit the Catacombs with the official guides, will remember the wide difference between the history of the Catacombs as given on the spot by two of them on different days. One was Dr. Smith, a credulous Irishman, who either did believe, or pretended to believe, everything, and De Rossi, the very opposite, who, without exposing the rubbish, smoothed off all the angles, and explained away what he called the "imaginary difficulties" in so ingenious and charming a manner that it was almost impossible not to be led away by him for the moment, although little consideration and examination of the evidence showed that it was all a delusion. The very name of Catacomb is a misnomer when applied to the Catacombs of Naples or Syracuse ; it is not the name of the family burial vaults themselves, but of the locality in which some of the earliest for the Christians were made, in the valley under the hill, on the summit of which stands the well-known tomb of Cecilia Metella ; the Circus of Maxentius is made in the same valley, and is said by contemporary authorities to have been made *in Catacumbis* ; and the Church of S. Sebastian, in the same valley, was the principal entrance to a large number of them in the third cen-

tury, the time of the chief persecutions. But Mr. Tyrwhitt, though always writing as an Anglican, carefully avoids, as much as he can, all those irritating questions which make the ultramontane party so angry. They make it almost a matter of the faith, that nearly all these Catacombs, and the paintings in them, belong to the first three centuries; whereas Mr. Parker's Historical Photographs have demonstrated to all those who know anything of the history of painting, that three-fourths of them are of the eighth or ninth, when the Catacombs were restored by the Popes after they had been annihilated by the Lombards, as recorded in the *Pontifical Registers* published by Anastasius, the librarian of the Vatican, in the ninth century. The name of *Roma Subterranea*, used by De Rossi, constantly misleads all strangers who come to Rome. They naturally expect to find them under Rome, and are amazed to find they are two or three miles from it.

ON CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM.

Agape.—These representations must be symbolic. Meetings certainly took place from Apostolic times, which may be described as suppers preceding the actually Eucharistic breaking of bread. It is at least probable that the order of the Last Supper would be followed on such occasions; and that the breaking and pouring forth—the actual celebration—would come at the end (p. 155).

At all events, the general presence of bread and fish in these pictures, instead of bread and wine, point to a distinction between the Eucharist and the Agape which cannot but be maintained. . . . Two Agapes are represented in the Catacomb of SS. Marcellinus and Peter (known otherwise as that Inter duas Lauros, on the *Vià Labicana*). Raoul Rochette selects them, with those from the Calixtine, as the most ancient with which he is acquainted, and has no doubt whatever of their relation to pictures in Herculaneum and Pompeii (p. 156).

In both of the *Vià Labicana* Agapes, men and women are present together; in both, the provisions and wine are not placed on the table, but appear to have been handed by servants; and in one the requests of two of the guests are strangely painted above their heads: "*Irene da cal(ì)da(m)*," "*Agape, misce mī*" (Juv. Sat. v. 63). The names, as Rochette observes, are probably significant . . . it must be supposed to be a Christian Agape. Yet the guests are evidently meant to be reclining at table, not sitting, and some are crowned with Horatian wreaths of flowers. The names, *SEBIE* and *VINCENTIU*, are written above two of them. This picture would of itself be a perfect link between the classical and Christian work (p. 157).

Symbolisms and personifications of the Church (setting aside that of lambs or sheep attendant on

the Good Shepherd) are very numerous. The Shepherd sometimes has goats with Him as well as sheep, and frequently the sheep issue in two bands from separate buildings or folds—one called Hierusalem, the other Bethlehem, representing the Hebrew and Gentile sides of the Church. Sometimes, as in the baptism of S. Pontianus's Catacomb, the Lord stands by the mystic "*Jordanes*," and then the stag represents the Gentile Church, with the lamb. . . . Let the building be turned lengthways to the east . . . "it is like a ship" (p. 161).

Dove or Doves.—The single dove, in representations of the Lord's Baptism, as in S. Pontianus's Catacomb at Rome, at Ravenna, and *passim*, stands for the presence of God the Holy Spirit (p. 162).

At all events, the earliest representation of the four Gospels is the four books or rolls, or the four rivers of the rock, on which the form of Christ stands, from the fourth century (p. 163).

Many who read this will have seen or heard of some of his [Mr. Parker's] lectures, pamphlets, and photographs on the House of Pudens. The great value of such writings is, that you have the photographs to refer to at every step, and they are original documents; it is like being there, and being told where to look—seeing the actual bricks and stones in their places (p. 190).

The brethren met in the vaulted cellars during persecution, and in the basilica above at ordinary times; and we have, in the subterranean church of refuge, as in the Catacomb chapels, the type of our long, massive, round-arched and vaulted Early English buildings. So, again, the fair Basilica above develops into our later Gothic (p. 193).

THE BASILICA.

The little Church of S. Clemente, at Rome, still remains an almost perfectly preserved example of the inner arrangements of a primitive church (p. 202).

This passage shows that Mr. Tyrwhitt himself has never seen the Church, or he would not call it a *little church*.

Its plan, and a picture of its interior, is given in D'Agincourt (*Architecture*, pl. xxiv.); and it is represented in Gally Knight's *Italian Churches*, and many other books.—*lb.*

He forgets that Gally Knight's and these other books, were written forty years ago; and he is not aware that the great excavations made by Father Mullooly during those forty years have thrown an entirely new light upon the subject. To the amazement of the good Father, he found the original church *under* the present one, and the floor of it 20ft. below the level of the beautiful mosaic pavement of the upper church. The so-called original arrangement, therefore, does not apply to the existing church; although it is, in fact, the same church, it has been most materially altered. The original church was built at the level of the old *Vià Labicana*,

room upon a board, and, after it was over, they unanimously declared that his calculations came nearer than any given in the almanacs.

Shortly after the above meeting he opened a school at Basingthorpe, near Grantham. We presume the venture did not prove satisfactory, for we find that he was afterwards engaged as an usher in a clergyman's boarding-school at Stilton. His next move was to Cambridge, hoping there to obtain assistance in prosecuting his studies from the men of science in the University. Accustomed to a quiet life, he could not endure the bustle of the ancient seat of learning, so he left, and settled at Royston, Hertfordshire, where he opened a school, and continued to reside until the day of his death. He had only reached the age of twenty-three years when he took up his residence at the latter town.

A few years after Andrews settled there we find his name on the title-page of an almanac, also an advertisement of his school. The title-page of the publication is curious, and reads as follows :—

A Royal Almanac and Meteorological diary of the year of our Lord, 1778, and of the Julian period 6491, the second after Bissextile, or Leap year, and the eighteenth year of the reign of his Majesty, King George III. Containing the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England; the times of the lunations; the rising and setting of the sun; the equation of time for the regulating of clocks and watches; the moon's rising and setting; the times of high water at London Bridge, morning and afternoon; the aspects of the planets and weather. Also, of every sixth day, the increase and decrease of day; the beginning and end of daylight; the nightly rising, southing, and setting of the planets and seven stars; adapted to the meridian and latitude, London. Likewise an exact meteorological journal for the preceding year, or the state of the barometer and thermometer, with the wind, weather, &c., as they were registered every day. Also the depth of rain which fell, and the observations made every month. To which are added the eclipses of the sun and moon, and other remarkable phenomena, that will happen this year; the Middlesex commencement of the Sessions of the Peace; a table of the terms and their returns, and for finding the times of high water at most of the seaports in this kingdom. By Henry Andrews, Teacher of Mathematics, at Royston, Herts. London: Printed for T. Carman, in St. Paul's Churchyard, who dispossessed the stationers of the privilege of printing almanacs, which they had unjustly monopolised 170 years, 1778. Price 1s.

The advertisement states :—

At Royston, Herts, Young gentlemen and others may be commendably boarded with the Author of this Almanac at reasonable rates, and be taught by him as follows—viz.: Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, &c.

For forty-three years Henry Andrews compiled *Moore's Almanac* for the Company of Stationers. The following extract from a letter written by Andrews' only son, proves that he did not receive liberal remuneration for his arduous task. Mr. W. H. Andrews stated :—

My father's calculations, &c., for *Moore's Almanac*, continued during a period of forty-three years; and although through his great talent and management he increased the sale of the work from 100,000 to 500,000 copies, yet, strange to say, all he received for his services was £25 per annum. Yet I never heard him murmur even once about it; such was his delight in pursuing his favourite studies, that his anxiety about remuneration was out of the question. Sir Richard Phillips, who at times visited him at Royston, once met him in London, and endeavoured to persuade him to go with him to Stationers' Hall, and he would get him £100; but he declined going, saying that he was satisfied.

He was compiler for a time of the *Nautical Almanac*, and on retiring from the appointment, he received the thanks of the Board of Longitude, accompanied by a handsome present, as a just tribute of long and able services, for which he would not receive more than a nominal payment.

In 1805, Andrews built a house in High Street, Royston, and in it he spent the remainder of his life. It is worthy of note that he paid the builders for the work as it progressed, on account of the men being in poor circumstances. We think this is a good proof of his kind consideration.

At the age of seventy-six Andrews closed his well-spent life. We find in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of February, 1820, a short notice of his career, concluding thus :—

His profound knowledge of astronomy and the mathematics was acknowledged by all scientific men who were acquainted with his abilities, but the greatness of his mind was never more conspicuous than during the period of his last illness; and on his death-bed not a murmur escaped his lips, but the serenity of mind, patience, and resignation were constantly depicted in his countenance, in which amiable situation he continued until the vital spark fled.

He was interred in the new burial-ground, Royston, and over his remains was placed a tombstone, bearing the following inscription :—

In memory of Mr. Henry Andrews, who by his own industry, from a limited education, made great progress in the liberal sciences, and was justly esteemed one of the best astronomers of the age. He was for many years engaged by the commissioners of the board of longitude as a computer of the nautical ephemeris. He departed this life in full assurance of a better, January XXVth, MDCCCXX. aged LXXVI years. Also near lies interred Ann, his wife, who died August XIVth, MDCCCXIV. aged LXVII years.

A portrait of Henry Andrews was published, and is now very rare. Dr. Charles Mackay, in his entertaining volume entitled, *Extraordinary Popular Delusions* (issued by Routledge), gives a small portrait, and under it states, "Henry Andrews, the original 'Francis Moore.'" This is a mistake, as the *Almanac* was named after Francis Moore, physician, one of the many quack-doctors who duped the credulous in the latter period of the seventeenth century. In Chambers's *Book of Days* (vol. i. pp. 9-14) will be found some very interesting information respecting almanacs and almanac writers. We find it stated that "Francis Moore, in his *Almanac* of 1711, dates from the sign of the Old Lilly, near the Old Barge-house, in Christ Church Parish, Southwark, July 19th, 1710." Then follows an advertisement in which he undertakes to cure diseases. Lysons mentioned him as one of the remarkable men who, at different periods, resided at Lambeth, and says that his house was in Calcott's Alley, High Street, then called Back Lane, where he practised as astrologer, physician, and schoolmaster. *Moore's Almanac* had appeared some years prior to 1711.



The Tower of London in the Eighteenth Century.

THE worthy John Newbery, "the philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard," as Goldsmith called him, did not occupy himself solely with books for children, for I find, among the many important works of this kind which appeared with his imprint, several

intended for the use, edification and amusement of older folk. Among these may certainly be reckoned a series of guide books, published under the general title of *The Curiosities of London and Westminster*. They were four in number; and in perusing them the reader may gain some glimpses of London as it was 130 years ago. The first of them is entitled *An Historical Description of the Tower of London and its Curiosities*, and is "written chiefly to direct the attention of spectators to what is most curious in this Repository; and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have seen." It is "Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Churchyard," and is dated 1753.

I propose very briefly to call attention to some of those passages in this brochure which to me possessed some novelty, so I imagine that there may be others who may be also interested in them.

At this time "The Office of Records" was in the Tower, "and here," we are told,—

all the rolls from King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are deposited in fifty-six preserves, and contain the antient tendres of all the lands in England, with a survey of the manors: the originals of all laws and statutes: the rights of England to the dominion of the British Seas: leagues and treaties with foreign princes, the achievements of England in foreign wars: antient grants of our Kings to their subjects: the forms of submission of the Scottish Kings: with many others of great importance—all regularly disposed and properly referred to by indexes.

A favourite practical joke on the first of April, was the sending of simple folk to the Tower, to see "The Lions washed." At the time this little book appeared, the lions, at least, were there, as well as many other animals, which were, I believe, subsequently removed to the Zoological Gardens; and we have a long description of them, each one distinguished by its name; some interesting anecdotes are related of some of the animals.

There is, of course, a full description of the jewels, which were then pretty much as they are now; and an account of Colonel Blood's attempt to carry them off, in the reign of Charles II., is given at length.

Less than a page is devoted to the Mint, which was removed from the Tower early in the present century. The remarks are most

meagre, and no description worthy the name is given.

A very curious and noteworthy fact is, that no reference whatever is made to those scenes of splendour that have been enacted within the walls of this historic pile; and no allusion is made to the more sombre and tragic incidents of which it has been the theatre. There is no long record of its prisoners, with its thrilling human interest; no account of any one of those exalted personages who have suffered death within its walls.

The compiler evidently thought the Spanish Armada a more important subject. And there are, accordingly, several pages devoted to the history of this enterprise, together with an account of "The reliques that are preserv'd in the Tower of this memorable victory, so glorious for our country," in which there is a good deal of fine writing. Indeed, our author seems to be ill at ease when writing bare descriptions, and takes every opportunity of embellishing his work with ornamental writing such as this (he is speaking of the royal train of artillery):—

To see so many and such various engines of destruction, before whose dreadful thunder, churches, palaces, pompous edifices, the noblest works of human genius, fall together in one common and undistinguished ruin: one cannot, I say, reflect on this without wishing that the horrible invention had still lain like a false conception in the Womb of Nature, never to have ripened into birth.

The book bristles with anecdotes of more or less authenticity. Nearly every object to which attention is directed suggests either some story or a piece of moralizing. Here is an anecdote that is at least amusing. It occurs in the description of the horse armoury:—

The only (Breastplate) that was wont to be shown as a Curiosity, hangs upon a beam on the left hand as you pass thro' the entry [the reader must remember that the whole of the armoury was re-arranged about fifty years ago, so that it will probably be in vain to look for this piece now]. It has had the lower Edge of the left side carry'd away by a slant shot of a Cannon Ball; and, as an old Warder used to tell the story, the Rim of the Man's Belly that bore it, and Part of his Bowels, were carry'd away at the same Time; notwithstanding which, being put under the care of a skillful Surgeon, the Man recovered and lived ten years afterwards; This story the old Warder constantly told to all strangers, till his late Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, coming to see the Curiosities of the Tower, and it falling to the old Man's lot to attend his Highness, when he

came to this Breastplate he repeated to him his accustomed Tale: His Royal Highness listen'd to him with seeming Pleasure, and when he had done, looking upon him with a smile: And what, Friend, said he, is there so extraordinary in all this! I remember myself to have read in a book, of a soldier who had his head cleft in two so dexterously by his Enemy that one Half of it fell on one shoulder, and the other half of it on the opposite shoulder: and yet on his Comrades clapping the two sides nicely together again and binding them close with his Handkerchief the Man did well, drank his Pot of Ale at Night and scarcely recollected that ever he had been hurt.

This, we are told, "so dashed the old Warder that he never had the Courage to tell his story again."

The following passages occur in the description of the horse armoury. They show a freedom in dealing with some matters of social life which are spoken of with more reticence now.

No. 11 in the horse armoury is:—

The Droll figure of Will Somers, as the Warders tell you, King Henry VIIIth's Jester: an honest man, say they, of a woman's making:—He had a handsome Woman to his Wife, who made him a Cuckold; and wears his Horns on his head because they should not wear holes in his pockets. He would neither believe King, Queen, nor anybody about the Court that he was a Cuckold, till he put on his spectacles to see—being a little dim sighted, as all cuckolds should be; in which antic manner he is here represented.

12. A Collar of Torments, which, say your Conductors, used formerly to be put about the womens necks that Cuckold'd their Husbands; or scolded at them when they came home late; but that Custom is left off now a days to prevent quarrelling for Collars, there not being Smiths enough to make them, as most Married Men are sure to want them at one Time or other.

There was, however, one sight in the Tower of London at this time which is not referred to in this guide, but it is sufficiently remarkable to notice here, showing, as it does, a laxity of that perception of decency and fitness that in these much abused later days is at all events more rigid.

A pamphlet lies before me, entitled: "An Epistle to the Bishop of London, occasioned by His Lordship's Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster on the subject of the two late Earthquakes; in which the manners of the clergy and gentry are considered: some glaring incentives to vice are pointed out, and the mischiefs arising from thence exemplified in

several real histories." By a Foreigner. London: Printed for J. Newbery, at The Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Churchyard.

One of these "glaring incentives to vice" was to be found in the Tower of London, and it is thus described :—

Upon my first arrival in London I was led by a Curiosity customary with all Strangers to see everything which was said to be worthy of notice; the Tower, my Lord, was one of the first places to which I paid a visit; I was honoured with the company of a very worthy gentleman, a widow Gentlewoman and her daughter, a young lady of about 15 years old. We had finished our observations on one of the rooms when we came up to a figure in Armour before which was standing two young men, and as many girls, attended like us by one of the warders of the Tower. My friend was leading us by it in seeming Haste, saying, as he passed behind those who surrounded the Figure :—"That is our Harry the Eighth famous for shaking off the power of the Pope and laying the first foundation of the Reformation;" then, taking the young Lady by the hand, appeared intent upon hurrying her away, when stopping suddenly she observed that the Men were persuading the young women to stick a Pin into a Pincushion belonging to the Man in Armour, adding that she must see what they were about. As this was spoken pretty loud we all stopped, and turning our heads were in an instant shocked with a sight that we could never have expected; a Piece of Indecency that seemed even an Affront to Majesty, and at the same time such an Insult on Modesty as must shock every mind that had the least sense of Virtue; an Indecency that I am sure ought not to be countenanced in a Christian Country, or in any Country that has, or would be thought to have, the least regard to Virtue, or the Morals of the People.

Several instances are given of the baneful effects which a contemplation of this figure has produced, and the moral is thus enforced :—

From these Instances my Lord, what Evils may we not justly suppose this Effigy has produced? Is it thus, my Lord, that this wise and polite nation treats the memory of its deceased Kings? If it be necessary to represent the infamy of a Prince who shook off the Shackles of Rome, and to hand down his Immoralities to Posterity, may not this be done in a more decent manner? If not, my Lord, the Effigy of a dead King may do more real Mischief than it was possible for him or the greatest Tyrant to do when living. While this is tolerated, can the Legislature justly complain of and suppress the comparatively unmeaning Pictures, the paucity Prints that have been exposed to view? While this is tolerated, will it not be considered as countenancing and giving encouragement to the most obscene representation, since nothing can give a greater affront to Common Sense or to the Common Law of the Country? It is an evil my Lord that may, and doubtless will, increase by Toleration and the next Century may add a Charles to a

Harry, till at last the Lusts of your Kings may be exposed in every Corner, till the Tower of London shall not only reflect Dishonour on the British Annals, but be generally esteemed a place as dangerous to Virtue as the most Public and infamous Stews. But this, my Lord, you may easily prevent, since the slightest intimation from your Lordship to those in Power will readily obtain a removal of all that is indecent.

Doubtless this powerful remonstrance had the desired effect. That such an exhibition should have been tolerated, even in those days of comparative licence, seems to me remarkable.

CHARLES WELSH.

The Public Records.

THE Forty-second Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records which has been recently issued, contains an abundance of new and interesting matter, filling a volume of no less than 746 closely printed pages. This is good evidence of the progress which is being made in the arduous work of calendaring and indexing the ancient records of this realm. With such annual instalments, the completion of the referential aids to the earliest and most difficult manuscript collections, is certainly brought within a "measurable distance," and the historical student will at length be in possession of the important and minute information contained in these early muniments.

The Calendar of the Norman Rolls, prepared by Mr. A. C. Ewald, is continued and concluded in the Report before us. With the rolls from the seventh to the tenth years of Henry V., dealt with in these pages, the series terminates. In a previous number (vol. ii. pp. 214, 215), we have drawn attention to the valuable contents of these rolls, and the editor has now added—on completing his labours—a most useful glossary of the more obsolete French words used in them.

Mr. W. Basevi Sanders, Assistant Keeper of the Records, who is at present engaged at Southampton superintending a full edition of fac-similes of Anglo-Saxon Charters, reports a curious point in connection with one of

the early charters belonging to the Exeter collection. In that portion of Domesday Book which relates to the Devonshire estates of the Church of Exeter, it is stated, with reference to the Manor of Newton, held with that of Crediton: "De hoc manerio ostendit Osbernus Episcopus cartas suas quæ testantur Ecclesiam Sancti Petri inde fuisse saisitam antequam Rex Edwardus regnaret. Insuper tempore Regis Willielmi diratiocinavit coram Baronibus Regis esse suam." A charter of Æthelstan, granting a hide of land in Newton to St. Peter's of Exeter, of a date more than 100 years before the accession of King Edward, is now preserved at Exeter, and is probably one of the very charters produced by Bishop Osbern to the Commissioners of William the Conqueror, as evidence of his rights. The boundaries set out in these Anglo-Saxon charters are of great topographical interest; those in the neighbourhood of London being especially deserving of notice.

Nearly 250 pages of the Report are devoted to the new and exhaustive Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward I., commenced by Mr. F. Scott Haydon. The period covered is but a single year; a remarkable instance of the vast amount of information contained in this important class of Chancery Rolls. But, as Mr. Haydon tells us in an admirably written introduction, "at least seven-tenths of the roll are filled by appointments of justices to try assises of novel disseisin, assises of mort d'ancestor, assises of darrein presentment, assises of nuisance, juries, and certificates or certifications arising out of these, all of them arraigned between parties named in the appointments, the subject of litigation being also specified." Consequently—and we do not remember to have seen this fact pointed out before—the Patent Rolls for this period serve as a fairly complete index to the Assise Rolls.

The other entries on this roll are of the most varied nature, including documents relating to monastic and ecclesiastical matters; restitutions of temporalities; presentations to benefices; grants of custodies of lands and wardships of heirs; liveries to heirs of full age; appointments to offices; mandates for extents; protections and safe-conducts; *post-mortem* mandates; and licences for the exportation of wool. In connection with these

wool licences, Mr. Haydon has been led to investigate the correctness of Misselden's estimate* of the number of sacks of wool exported in 28 Edw. III. As a result, it appears that the quantity of wool exported in that year was very nearly 45,000 sacks, instead of 31,651, the number given by Misselden on the authority of a record in the Exchequer.

The voluminous *Calendar of Depositions by Commission in the Court of Exchequer*, well deserves careful examination. The subject-matter of these records is by no means altogether of a dry, legal character. As a specimen, we may cite a case abstracted on pp. 236, 237, in which the matter in dispute was an agreement between one Thomas Cust, of Danby Hill, in the parish of Danby Wisk, Gent., plaintiff, and Ralph Thompson and Martin Dunn, defendants, touching a match or main of cocks to be fought at Bishop's Auckland, co. Durham. To elucidate the legal points, it was found necessary to obtain evidence as to the rules and methods of cock-fighting, and particularly those rules, &c., "when a battle comes to sett (*i.e.*, handing the birds and inciting them to fight) or when one or both of the cocks refuse to fight, or when one of them is so hurt that a wager of ten pounds to five shillings is offered to be laid against him." The match seems to have been a remarkable one, occupying five days—from the 18th to the 22nd of August, 1746. An extract from the evidence of John Sutton, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, cock-feeder, is quite worth reproducing:—

To the sixth interrogatory, this deponent saith that he was present on the twentieth of August, in the year 1746, in the forenoon, when a battle was fought in the main between a red dunn cock belonging to the plaintiff Cust, and a yellow winged gray cock belonging to the defendant Dunn; that very soon after the setting the cocks down, the complainant's red dunn cock knocked down the defendant Dunn's yellow winged gray cock, and had greatly the advantage over the defendant Dunn's cock, in so much that ten pounds was laid on the part of the complainant's cock to five shillings on the part of the defendant Dunn's cock; that upon the said ten pounds to five shillings being wagered, this deponent, according to the usual and known rule, accounted forty, and accounted either twice or three times ten, which he cannot set forth; that then the defendant Dunn pretended that his cock had fought, began accounting, and said upon the first setting to three or four times, refused,

* *Circle of Commerce*, London, 1628, p. 119.

and brought his cock unfairly to, and pusht him upon the complainant's, hastily accounting the number ten, not distinctly so as to be understood, and in such manner as is usual for handers to account ten, and hastily took his cock away, which unfair transaction this witness complained of to the gentlemen then present, who (to no purpose) spoke to the defendant Dunn, but he persisted in and did carry his cock away dead, as this witness verily believes; that then this witness, for the satisfaction of all the gentlemen present (altho' by the rules of cock-fighting he was not obliged to do it), fetch'd a fresh cock, and put him upon the sod to the complainant's cock, and that the complainant's "immediately and vigorously," fought such fresh cock; that had the defendant Dunn's cock had the advantage over the complainant's cock, yet by taking his cock away before he had fairly and distinctly accounted ten times ten he had lost the battle; saith that after the ten pounds to five shillings was laid, and this deponent had accounted forty, the cock of the said defendant Dunn never fought or made battle at the complainant's cock to this deponent's observation, and which he, this deponent, saith he must have observed if he had fought or made battle at the complainant's cock, being this deponent's business so to do.

For further details of this curious dispute we must refer our readers to the pages of the Report, which will amply repay the perusal.

The Appendix to the Report has so fully occupied our attention, that our space will not permit us to do more than notice in the briefest manner the Calendars of State Papers and Chronicles issued in 1880. The Calendars included:—(1.) The fifth volume of Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury's *State Papers; Colonial Series, relating to America and the West Indies*, from 1661 to 1668; (2.) The eleventh volume of the *Foreign Papers*, 1575 to 1577; (3.) The sixteenth volume of *State Papers of the reign of Charles I.*, April to August, 1640; (4.) The fifth volume of *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII.*, for the years 1531 and 1532, edited by Mr. James Gairdner, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, who had previously been engaged with the late Rev. J. S. Brewer, in editing the former volumes; (5.) The fifth volume of *Irish State Papers*, 1615 to 1625.

The series of *Chronicles and Memorials* received an addition of three volumes during the same period.



Reviews.

English Etchings: a Monthly Publication of Original Etchings by English Artists. (London: William Reeves. 1881.) Parts 1 to 4. Folio.



THE revival of the taste for etching in England has been so marked, and the demand for good specimens of this art has been so widespread, that it is not surprising to find publishers coming forward to supply the demand. We have four numbers of a new periodical now before us, which contain a considerable variety of good work. There are four etchings in each number, so that subscribers cannot complain of not having a sufficient return for their money. We cannot give a list of all the subjects, but we would especially draw attention to "Baiting his Hook," by A. W. Bayes, a singularly pleasing little subject, characteristic in treatment, and rich in colour, and the "Sacristy Door," by the same artist. The projector of this series appears to have the definite object of making a character for it by giving representations of definite places, which are much more satisfactory than mere fancy subjects. One of these is Ribbesford Church before it was restored, which is treated with much taste by S. H. Baker. With reference to this, a letter from Mr. Ruskin is quoted, in which the great art critic says of the old Perpendicular traceries:—"If they are already too much decayed to hold the glass safely (which I do not believe), any framework which may be necessary can be arranged to hold the casement between them, leaving the bars entirely disengaged, and merely kept from falling by iron supports. But if these are to be 'copied,' why in the world cannot the congregation pay for a new and original church to display the genius and wealth of the nineteenth century somewhere else, and leave the dear old ruin to grow grey by Severn side in peace?" The italics are ours, and we should like to print them in letters of gold. Another interesting picture is "Lady Dorothy's Doorway, Haddon Hall," by W. Holmes Hay; and we are promised a series of etchings of the odd nooks and corners of London, which will commence in Part 5, for October. This is an admirable scheme, and we look forward to its successful fulfilment with much pleasure. The get up of these numbers, with their neat portfolios, is in every way admirable.

The Etcher: a Magazine of the Etched Work of Artists. (London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington. 1881.) Parts 21 and 25. Folio.

This well-established magazine keeps up the character of its well-earned reputation. The interior of an old Swedish church, by Axel Herman Haig, is an elaborate piece of work, very successfully carried out; and Arthur Evershed's view of Twickenham is poetically treated, and at the same time thoroughly truthful. We also like Southwold Harbour, by Charles Keene. The literary portion continues to be carefully prepared, and the July number contains an obituary notice of the charming artist, Samuel Palmer, with a list of his works with the etching needle.

Historical Handbook to Loughborough. By the Rev. W.G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A. (Loughborough: H. Wills. 1881.) Sm. 8vo.

Mr. Fletcher has been for several years employed in collecting materials for a complete history of Loughborough, and he asks for copies of old documents, pedigrees, or other information that may be useful in elucidating the history. As this work is still far from finished, the author has issued this little *Handbook*, which contains much information respecting the old Leicestershire town, in a convenient form.

Palatine Note-Book: for the inter-communication of Antiquaries, Bibliophiles, and other investigators into the History and Literature of the Counties of Lancaster, Chester, &c. Vol. I. Nos. 1-9, Jan.-Sept. 1881. (Manchester: J. E. Cornish.) Sm. 4to.

Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., has here produced a model of a local magazine. It is full of valuable matter which will be of interest to antiquaries generally, as well as to those of the Counties Palatines. Besides the longer articles, which consist of accounts of worthies such as Nathan Walworth of Ringley, Henry Newcome, Dr. Samuel Hibbert-Ware, Dr. George Downname, Bishop of Derry, Rev. John Whitaker, and Mrs. Elizabeth Raffald, and a variety of subjects both of general and local importance, there are notices of such interesting points as the original version of "The Three Jovial Huntsmen," Quincey's Birthplace, Mother Shipton, Prynne's seat in the Long Parliament, Queen Anne Farthings, and Crowing Hens. The valuable Chronological List of the Chetham Society's Publications, 1843-80, and the account of Manchester Collegiate Church, in 1603, are worthy of especial mention. The editor quotes Sir Hugh Evan's resolve, "I will make a prief of it in my note-book" (although he improves upon the Welsh Parson's orthography), and he acts up to the spirit of the quotation, for he makes a brief of many valuable things.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Vol. IX. London: 1881. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-267.

This volume contains several papers of value. Mr. Chapman treats of the persecution under Elizabeth, and brings forward a heavy indictment against the Queen and her counsellors for their treatment of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Fleay analyzes the Actor Lists, 1578-1642, and gathers together a large amount of information respecting a most important point of our dramatic history. The particulars of the old actors and their companies, which are spread about in various places, are eminently confusing, and Mr. Fleay has therefore done good service in collecting the different lists extant, and arranging them in tables for comparison. Although he has found a dozen complete casts of plays, with actors' parts assigned, they are all subsequent to Shakespeare's death. With all our research, we have to rest contented with a very limited knowledge of the parts taken by the actors in the plays of our greatest dramatist. Mr. Fleay, however, is of opinion that

Shakespeare himself was one of the chief actors, "fit to head the company in acting as well as in writing," because his name appears second in most of the lists, and in one holds the first place. He thinks there is little doubt "that Shakespeare played the parts of Richard II. and James I. in the two plays that got his company into so much trouble in 1601 and 1604—viz., *Richard II.* and the *Greasy Conspiracy.*" The position in the lists most probably had as much to do with the share in the property of the company as with artistic excellence.

The next paper, Mr. Cornelius Walford's "Outline History of the Hanseatic League," we have already reviewed in these columns. The Rev. A. H. Wratislas contributes a "Life of Dubravius, Bishop of Olmutz (1542-1553)"; the Rev. Dr. Irons an article on the "Re-construction of Civilization of the West"; Mr. Howorth, a continuation of his learned articles on the Norse stories (*The Early History of Sweden*); Mr. James Heywood, an article on the transference of the German Weimarian army to the crown of France in the seventeenth century; and Dr. George Harris completes the volume with a continuation of his researches on "Domestic Every-day Life, Manners, and Customs."

A more Exact and Perfect Relation of the Treachery, Apprehension, Conviction, Condemnation, Confession and Execution of Francis Pitt, aged 65, who was executed in Smithfield, on Saturday, October 12, 1644, for endeavouring to betray the garrison of Rushall Hall, in the County of Stafford, to the Enemy. Published by Ithiel Smart and Edward Archer, two ministers who were acquainted with him in his life, and present with him at his death. (London: John Field, 1644. Reprinted by W. H. Robinson, Walsall, March, 1881.) 4to. pp. 16.

This is a careful and well-executed reprint of one of those pamphlets which were so common during the period of our Civil Wars. Mr. Pitt's account of his proceedings is highly instructive. He proclaims himself a friend of the Parliament, but he was willing to betray one of their strongholds to the Royalists, and his reason was not a bad one—"Hetold us in private that two garrisons of the king being near to it (Leichfield and Dudley), the county was forced to pay to both sides, which was a sore burden to them; better to pay to one only, as he supposed." The reprinter has not given any explanation of the cause of the reprint, or any account of the tract itself. Had he done so the interest of a curious publication would doubtless have been increased.

The Book of British Topography: a Classified Catalogue of the Topographical Works in the Library of the British Museum, relating to Great Britain and Ireland. By JOHN P. ANDERSON. (London: W. Satchell & Co. 1881.) 8vo. pp. xvi.-472.

It is now sixty-three years since Upcott's admirable *Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography* was published, and although many full bibliographies of particular counties have since been issued, no general book on the subject was attempted. It was therefore high time that this im-

portant subject should be grappled with, and we are glad to be able to congratulate Mr. Anderson on the production of a singularly useful volume, which is a worthy result of many years of labour. What labour there is collecting the titles of 14,000 books on a particular subject, only those who have attempted similar works can adequately judge. The plan of the work includes Scotland and Ireland, and the arrangement adopted is as follows:—1, Catalogues; 2, General Topography under various headings; 3, Counties of England in alphabetical order, with the towns and villages arranged under the names of their respective counties; 4, Wales and its counties; 5, Scotland and its counties; 6, Ireland and its counties. There is an index, which will be of considerable assistance to those who forget the name of the county in which the town they are seeking for is situated. It must be borne in mind that this volume only refers to the books in the library of the British Museum, and although that library is particularly rich in topographical works, it is somewhat deficient in privately printed and subscription books. The cumbersome headings of the British Museum catalogue are retained here, and they seem rather out of place where the titles are arranged in chronological instead of in alphabetical order; for instance, the constant repetition of P.P. for *Periodical Publications* looks awkward; and moreover, the arrangement is not consistent, for on p. 253 we find two Bath directories under *Bath*, and two others under *P.P. Bath*. Again, such a heading as *Academies, etc.—Board of Agriculture*, draws off attention from the real title of Donaldson's *Agriculture of Northampton*. The reason Mr. Anderson gives for this is that it will facilitate the labour of referring to the Museum catalogue, and there is some virtue in this plea. Those who hold that catalogues and bibliographies are dull reading should glance their eyes over the pages of this work, and after doing so it is not unlikely that they will change their opinion. It is really a most interesting occupation to read column after column of Mr. Anderson's book, for we there see how much has been done to illustrate the nooks and corners of our land, and learn for the first time of books that would otherwise have been unknown to us.

The Library Journal. Official of the Library Associations of America, and of the United Kingdom; chiefly devoted to Library Economy and Bibliography. Vol. VI. Nos. 1-7, Jan. to July, 1881. (New York: Leypoldt. London: Trübner & Co.) 4to.

We welcome this sixth volume of a most valuable journal with more than common pleasure, because it appears to have taken a new lease of life. It is invigorating to find how much interest is felt in questions of library management and bibliographical accuracy in the New World. One thing we miss, and that is, the little attention that seems to be paid to old books. Differences of opinion as to the reading of fiction, and questions as to books for boys and girls, are well worthy of discussion; but we should be glad to see some evidence that a proportion of the readers in the public libraries care to consult our great classics in their original editions, and have been educated up to reading something superior to the mere current

literature of the day. The reference lists and notices of books generally are of very great value. Mr. W. L. Fletcher has contributed useful lists of novels published in serials in the March and May numbers. The April number contains a report of the Conference of Librarians, held at Washington, in February, which appears to have been a very successful meeting. Mr. Cutter discoursed on "Classification on the Shelves." Mr. Poole, on "The Construction of Library Buildings;" Dr. Homes, on "Libraries with Museums;" Mr. Green, on "The Distribution of Public Documents;" Mr. Warren, on "The Place of Libraries in a System of Education;" Mr. Melvil Dui, on "Heating Libraries;" Prof. Robinson, on "The Relation of Libraries to College Work;" and Mr. Green, on "Library Aids," a Paper which contains a large amount of practical information. Here is a very varied and important programme, and the utterances of these authorities on their respective subjects cannot be without valuable results.

Nottingham Free Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Lending Library, University College. By JOHN POTTER BRISCOE, Principal Librarian. (Nottingham. 1881.)

Annual Report of the University College and Free Library Committee, 1879-80. (Nottingham. 1881.) 8vo.

These two publications show the prosperous condition of the Nottingham Free Library. The total number of volumes in the libraries is 27,108, and during last year 2,308 volumes were added—that is, 1,192 by purchase, and 1,116 by gift. Of books issued for home reading and for consultation in the libraries the daily average has been 555 volumes. This is highly satisfactory; but the constant lending out of the books necessarily wears them out, and the Library Committee have been unable to replace many of the popular books, which have become unreadable by long usage. Mr. Briscoe's catalogue is made on the dictionary system, and is doubtless found very useful by the users of the library. The arrangement of some of the headings strikes us as rather confusing; as for instance, *British*, when the line of repetition might have been more sparingly used. We notice a misprint merely as an instance of the ease with which the written letters *I* and *U* may be misread by the printer. Mr. Gladstone's *Juventus Mundi* appears as *Inventus Mundi*. This is an exactly similar misprint to one we noticed in a newspaper a short time ago, when Mr. Wills's play of *Juana* was called *Inana*.

Leviathan; or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth Ecclesiastical and Civil. By THOMAS HOBBES of Malmesbury. London, Printed for Andrew Croke at the Green Dragon in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1651. (Reprint. Oxford: James Thornton. 1881.) 8vo, pp. 573.

Hobbes was a writer who appears to have stumbled, as it were, upon a good subject by accident. There can be little doubt that his treatise on government owes its origin to his detestation of the Long Parlia-

ment and its effect upon English monarchical power. His book was political, not academical. How, then, is it that the present time seems to call forth a re-issue of it? We do not altogether understand how such a book as Hobbes' *Leviathan* can be of use at Oxford; but the answer to the broader question is to be found in the undoubted genius of the work itself. Hobbes, it is true, wrote for a political object, but he wrote on scientific principles, and he so applied himself to his subject that his successors, Bentham and Austin, although finding much to alter in detail perhaps, owed great debts to the result of his work. Hobbes applied himself first to the question of the origin of society. He here formulated the famous, but altogether unscientific, theory of a social contract. Mankind, he supposes, were originally in a state of war, and they made a compact, under which every man abandoned his powers of aggression. Hence arose sovereignty. Monstrous as this theory seems to the school of inductive thinkers, who have worked up, from materials that Hobbes could not have procured, the question of the origin of society, it was the right way, as Sir Henry Maine so strongly insists, to commence his work on sovereignty. That he failed was due, to a great extent, to his want of materials, not to a want of the true conception of sovereignty. But leaving this part of his treatise, we stand upon different ground when we consider his examination of sovereignty itself, and its analysis in the great body of jurisprudence. He arrives at nearly the same conclusions as Austin in our own time has arrived at. Sir Henry Maine has supplied some chapters in the elucidation of sovereignty which Austin had altogether left out, but then Sir Henry Maine has called to his aid the evidence of history, which neither Austin nor Hobbes touched. Thus, then, Hobbes stands in a very instructive position for those who study political philosophy.

In matters of reprints such as this is, it is always well to retain as much as possible the old spelling and the old form of printing. By this means we are constantly reminded that we are reading a seventeenth century writer and not a nineteenth; and hence students will apply more checks to their process of reasoning than they might be inclined to do if the book were printed in modern form. This is, we are glad to say, applicable to the present excellent reprint, which is issued in old spelling, and contains in the margin the figures of the pagination of the first edition. There is a facsimile of the original engraved title-page. But we must express our surprise that so good a reprint in these respects should not have been edited for the use of modern students, and, above all, should not possess even an index.

A Grammar of the Friesic Language. By ADLEY H. CUMMINS. (London: Trübner & Co. 1881.) 8vo, pp. x.-75.

We have too long neglected the study of Friesic in England. We know a good deal about Friesic institutions and Friesic early history, because our historians know that English history began when the early Frisians invaded and subsequently occupied Britain.

VOL. IV.

Their continental home was on the north-west coast of modern Germany, between the mouth of the Rhine and of the Ems. It is a characteristic of the Frisians that they have ever retained their primitive location. It has been cut down on its borders, but it has never been entirely wiped out of European geography. The language of the Frisians has been equally enduring, though now, says Dr. Cummins, spoken by but a small number of persons. It is a reflection on English students that an American has been the first to introduce the language to English readers. The *Grammar* before us is a lucid exposition, and we cordially welcome its assistance in this most interesting study. It consists of four parts—phonology, etymology, syntax, and prosody; and, as the illustrations are almost all necessarily drawn from old laws and old alliterative poems, this little book will doubtless be of considerable use to others besides philologists. Already it has brought about a stir in the antiquarian world. Mr. Hyde Clarke, following up some suggestions from Mr. Thoms, has set to work in *Notes and Queries* to see whether that journal cannot institute yet another society—namely, a Friesic Guild. If Dr. Cummins' book brings about this it will indeed have done good service.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALIST CLUB.—July 27, 28. Redesdale.—At Elsdon, a visit was paid to the church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, being one of the resting-places of the bones of that saint when the monks wandered from Holy Island to Durham. The skeletons of the three horses' heads, which were found during the restoration built up in a chamber of the tower, were shown, and placed in the same pyramidal form they were in when discovered. The curious mote hill was next visited, and a Paper was read by Mr. Arkle, attributing to it a Druidical origin. Two Papers were afterwards read by Dr. Robertson "On Elsdon Church," one in reference to the horses' heads, the doctor maintaining that they were the relics of a Pagan worship which had been preserved down to the present time. The other Paper was an account of the immense number of human skulls which were found buried beneath the church and its walls in one part, the wall having been built over them, and it is supposed the skulls were those of men of high degree who had fallen at the battle of Otterburn. On the 28th the Roman Station of Bremenium was explored, and although much of the excavations have been filled in again, yet enough of the masonry of the outer walls and gateways remains to indicate the strength and importance of this military station. Otterburn Tower, which withstood the assaults of Douglas and his army on the eve of the battle, was next visited. A Roman altar from Bremenium is to be seen here in a good state of preservation.

N

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Aug. 22-27. Malvern.—The Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, President.—The President devoted his address to the subject of "Restoration." After commenting upon the dangers of over-restoration, he especially commended much that had been done with our cathedrals and churches during the last fifty years, and spoke of Worcester Cathedral and its recent restoration as being carefully and well carried out. The party then inspected the Priory Church. The first meeting for the reading of Papers was held on the 24th at the Malvern College. The Rev. Gregory Smith, Vicar of Malvern, presided. The Papers were by Mr. J. Tom Burgess, on the "Malvern Intrenchments," and by Mr. Nott on the "Glass of the Priory Church at Malvern." The party went first to Bosbury. Here the church was examined, and returning to Ledbury, they were shown over a fine old church. The party then went to inspect Much Mareel Church. At Kempey some interesting preserves were examined. Subsequently two Papers were read. Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., read a Paper on "The Alleged Assassination of Prince Edward by Richard of Gloucester." The second Paper was by the Rev. Canon Dunnington Ingram, on "The Ecclesiastical State of the Diocese of Worcester during the Episcopate of John Carpenter." The excursion on the 25th ult. was carried out amidst the discomforts of a thoroughly wet day. The places visited were Castlemorton, where the castle and turret were described by the Rev. E. C. Dobree Fox, the vicar; Portsmorton, where the church was described by the rector, the Rev. R. Pelson; Paynes Place, an ancient house in which Queen Margaret of Anjou is said to have taken shelter after the battle of Tewkesbury; and Severn End, an old timbered mansion house, belonging to the Lechmere family, near Upton-on-Severn. At the evening meeting a Paper was read by Mr. C. H. Compton, on "The Antiquity of the Game of Golf," which was followed by another, by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, on "The Records of Municipal Corporations, with special reference to those of Penzance and Marazion." Friday, the 26th ult., was devoted to a visit to Kidderminster, Areley Kings, and Moor Hall. On arriving at Kidderminster, the party proceeded to the council-room of the town hall, where they were received by the mayor, who remarked that, in anticipation of the visit, search had been made on the previous day for any old documents that might prove to be in the possession of the corporation! The result had been the finding of several, which had not been taken much account of, but which were then upon the table! The documents were then examined, and proved to be the charter of King Charles I., incorporating the borough, together with several other papers of considerable local interest. Mr. W. H. Cope read an inscription upon an elegant silver-gilt loving cup which had been placed on the table for exhibition. Proceeding to the church, the party assembled in the chantry, built by Simon Ryas about 1530, and which had been restored as a parochial room. Its position is that of a detached chapel, in a line with the church, and, at its east end, having access to the church only by a small doorway. The body of the building, which is of considerable size,

is of the fifteenth century, while the restored chancel is about a century earlier. The tower, which is at the south-west corner, is Perpendicular in its style, and in a dilapidated condition. The party then proceeded to Warhill camp, where Mr. Brinton read a descriptive account of the earthwork of one of the hill forts or towns of early date, which occur in great numbers in the district, there being one on almost every elevated site, and which appear to be so placed for purposes of general defence, and for signalling from one to the other. A halt was made at the church of Ribbesford, remarkable for the curious sculptures over the tympanum of the Early Norman door of the north porch, where an archer is represented as apparently shooting a stag and a beaver or a seal with the same arrow, which has given rise to much local comment. Proceeding along the banks of Severn, the church of Areley Kings was visited. It is a small building on high ground, from which a fine view is obtained. At the evening meeting, at Great Malvern, the following Papers were read:—1. "Some Flowers of Chivalry and Fields of Rue, 1458-71, and 1642-57," by Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A. 2. "The Church of Garway, Herefordshire," by Mr. E. H. L. Barker. This is an interesting building, with a belfry only connected with the church by a passage of later date, and in the author's hands for careful restoration. 3. "Some Extracts from the Ribbesford Paris Registers and the Chapel and Bridge Wardens' Accounts of the Parish of Bewdley," with notes and introductions, by the Rev. John R. Burton, B.A. Saturday was spent at Worcester and other localities. The party proceeded to the adjacent camp on Midsummer Hill—probably an outwork to the greater one above it—and thence to the ruins of Branshill Castle. A visit was paid to the mansion of the Earl Somers, known as Eastnor Castle. The closing meeting took place in the evening, when a Paper was read by Mr. G. H. Piper, F.G.S., "On Branshill Castle," in which various details were rendered. This was followed by an account of the battle of Tewkesbury, by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, M.A.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, Church Stretton, Aug. 1-5.—President, Professor Babington.—The President gave an address on "The Camps and Other Primæval Fortifications." He proposed to arrange the existing remains under four heads:—

1. Simple earthworks.
2. Earthworks, with external stone supports; revetments.
3. Drystone walls.
4. Simple earthworks again.

The camps of the first period consist of one or more banks of earth or stones, according to the character of the ground, and external ditches. These are exceedingly common, and very difficult to distinguish from the comparatively modern camps of the Roman period. The second class consists of much more elaborate works. They have the appearance of having been constantly occupied by a garrison, and provided more or less conveniently with water. Here, again, the banks are formed of earth and stones, surrounded by formidable ditches. But one or more of the banks was strengthened externally by very large stones being placed upright against it, forming a kind

of revetment. There was also usually a well-contrived entrance, passing diagonally through the defences, and formed by a narrow passage, flanked on each side by large upright stones, supported by banks which might be used by the defenders as a cover when resisting an attempt to force an entrance. Usually, also, there is a tolerably extensive enclosure, defended by a moderately strong bank, attached to the other works. This was doubtless intended for the defence of the flocks in time of danger. It may be well to mention a few instances of this class of works. One of the best examples is very accessible, from being close to a much frequented place—Dinas Dinorwig. It is also in very fair preservation; although many of the characteristic stones have been used in the erection of a new farmhouse adjoining it. Din Sylwy, in Anglesea, and Lligwy, in the same island, are beautiful examples of this class, but they are not very easily accessible. These are both apparently of somewhat later construction than Dinas Dinorwig, for the upright stones bear a far greater proportion to the mass of the defences, and confer a far more marked character upon them. At Dinas Dinorwig the stones play a very subordinate part to the banks, except at the entrance, where they were as marked a feature as at those two places just named. At these forts in Anglesea the rows of stones seem to constitute a kind of wall, as we might almost call it, and the earth and rubbish simply fill up the space between them; for there is an internal as well as an external row of stones. The defences consist of lines formed of two rows of upright stones, which present a remarkably regular appearance from the rock splitting in flags. These stones are placed so as to touch each other, and the space between the rows is filled with loose stones of all sizes and rubble. The entrances are very ingeniously planned in both of them. These works show a decided advance upon Dinas Dinorwig, but the plan of the builders is the same, and there is no approach to the walls found in the next class. The third class shows a further decided advance in constructive power. The works of this class are very numerous, but they are usually so dilapidated as to be far from easy of detection. These defences often seem to be only confused heaps of stones, and it is only by very careful and somewhat skilled search that their true structure is discovered. But although usually so little is at first apparent, even in some of the most stupendous of them, a careful examination shows how skilfully they were built. On the top of Penmaenmawr is a dilapidated one, and Tre'r ceiri on the Rivals is still tolerably perfect. Works of this class are by far the grandest and most interesting forts of which any remains exist in Britain, which are anterior to the Roman period. They were entirely walled forts, or even towns, built with a skill which would do credit to a modern architect and modern masons. At Tre'r ceiri the walls are still fifteen feet high in some parts, with very nearly perpendicular external and internal faces. These walls are so perfect that a person may walk along the top of the wall behind a breastwork or banquet rising from the outer face. This breastwork is sufficiently high to have protected the defenders of the place from most of the missiles of an enemy. In this more perfect part of the wall there is a very curious sally-port,

with slightly converging sides, and covered by enormous slabs extending across it; in these respects much resembling some of the magnificent pre-historic forts in Ireland. The true entrances to these fortresses are usually defended by flanking walls of great strength and thickness; the opening itself being narrow, perhaps about eight feet in width. A fine example is furnished by Carn Goch, near Llandoverly. There the walls are even more obscured by fallen stones than at Penmaenmawr. Another work to be mentioned is the great "camp" upon Worle Hill, above Weston-super-Mare, in Somersetshire. This appears to have been a primæval town, with very strong fortifications, consisting in most part of dry walls of great thickness and height, with diagonal entrances flanked by outworks. In the part which is open to approach along the ridge of the hill there are the remains of two walls extending across the hill, and external to them several deep trenches; and, again, further out a considerable space is surrounded by an intrenchment of inferior strength. In the interior of this very strong place there are many pits of 28 to 30 feet in diameter, which were doubtless the foundations of huts. Each pit is lined with a wall of uncemented masonry, which does not now reach the level of the ground, and probably never rose much above it. There is a very curious approach to this outer part of this fortress from what was probably an inlet of the sea. It is a flight of upwards of 200 steps, extending from near the base to the top of the hill. This is similar to the steps forming part of the approach to a fort of apparently this class near Abergele, called Castell Cawr, which the author recently mentioned in the *Archæol. Cambrensis*. But there is one other place to refer to called Castel Caer Helen, or Pen-y-Gaer. It caps a hill overhanging the Conway valley. The entrance to it is defended by having a great number of stones so placed on end as to obstruct the approach of an enemy. The fourth class can be summarily treated. We have near this town a remarkable example of possibly very late date in Caer Caradoc, and also one which may be of very early date, called Bedbury Ring, upon the top of the hill above the town. As long as distinct and often hostile tribes inhabited the country such works as these retained their value; indeed, even to the time of the wars between the Welsh and old English or Normans, they were of much use.—On Tuesday the Association visited Shrewsbury Castle. In the inner ward, Mr. Leighton explained on a map the probable aspect of the town and its fortifications in the time of Henry III. Then pointing out the early British fortress, near Laura's Tower, the existing castle of Edward I.'s time, and the Gateway, the only remnant of Roger Montgomery's Castle, the party passed the site of the beautiful little chapel of St. Nicholas—cruciform, with apsidal east end—in the outer bailey, where now stands the modern chapel of the English Presbyterians. The Gateway and Council House of the early Court of the Marches were next inspected; thence to the Free Grammar School of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The party proceeded to the Water Gate of St. Mary, where the town was entered at the siege in Charles I.'s time. From thence to the beautiful church of St. Mary, the architectural gem of the town. Then to the Drapers' Hall, in which quaint room is an old portrait of

Edward IV. Thence to St. Alkmund's Church, whose beautiful spire is the only remnant of the original church; then to Double Butchers' Row, where the fine old timber mansion, the Guild House of the Fraternity of Holy Cross in St. Alkmund's Church, was pointed out to the admiration of all. On Pride Hill were seen several old timber houses, and at the bottom an ancient mansion, termed Bennett's Hall in the time of Richard II. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Association visited the chief places of interest in the locality—viz., Much Wenlock, Acton Burnell, Stokesay Castle, Uriconium, &c.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—August 30, 31. Egremont.—At Calder Abbey the party alighted, and a short Paper descriptive of the Abbey was read by the Rev. Canon Knowles. The ruins were then inspected, and Mr. Jackson and Canon Knowles made some remarks upon three mutilated stone effigies of mailed knights which lie against one of the walls; while Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., directed attention to what is styled a cresset stone—a square block of red sandstone, having sixteen circular holes. These stones, several of which have been found about old abbeys, had long puzzled antiquaries; and Mr. Lees, of Wreay (a member of the Society), has the credit of discovering their use. It was the business of the cook in the monastery, it appears, to keep these holes filled with tallow or fat, into which a rush was set; and thus fitted up, the cresset stone was used to illuminate the dormitory. A walk along the romantic path by the Calder brought the party to St. Bridget's, Calderbridge, the attraction here being a curious portable or super altar, one of a number which had been blessed by the Archbishop of York about the middle of the fifteenth century, by permission of Pope Nicholas V. The altar, on which several small crosses are sculptured, was found at Calder Abbey. The party drove on to Gosforth Church. Here the curious old cross in the churchyard was inspected, and remarks as to its age and the probable meaning of the well-nigh undecipherable figures carved upon it were made.—Dr. Parker considered it much earlier, and narrated what local tradition said on the subject. This was to the effect that the cross had been erected by Danes who settled at Gosforth, and were converted to Christianity. The party next visited the church, and the rector exhibited some quaint old communion plate, some of it of pewter, and a black-letter copy of the *Book of Homilies*, folio, 1633. The carriages started again for Seascale Hall. Mr. E. T. Tyson, Maryport, here read his Paper on "The Senhouses, Stewards of Holme." The old church of St. Bridget was next visited, for the inspection of its two famous crosses.—In the evening the Rev. W. S. Calverley read a Paper entitled, "Illustrations of Teutonic Mythology from Early Christian Monuments in Brigham and Dearham Parishes." The Paper was illustrated by diagrams hung on the walls. Mr. Jackson followed with a Paper, "The Mesne Manor of Thornflatt and its Owner, 1656-59." Papers on Church Plate were next taken.—On the second day Mr. Ferguson read a Paper by Mr. G. T. Clark, on "The Mediæval Defences of the English Border." Mr. T. L. Banks then read a Paper on "Egremont Church."

During the pulling down of the ancient parish church, many things unknown and unsuspected were revealed, and although as a building it is no longer existent, these new revelations may prove interesting to lovers of church architecture. The Paper described the appearance and building of the interior of the church as found on demolition, and after referring to sundry indications furnished by the exterior appearance, adds:—The base and one stone of the respond pier were found in the foundations of the modern chancel. They fit in exactly into the arch stones of the modern chancel arch. It is interesting to note that the windows, buttresses, plinths, and string courses are almost identical with the best portions of St. Bees. Some crosses and sides of graves of early and late Norman work were found in the walls of the church; none that can certainly be pronounced Saxon. The tower had a number of stones which evidently never belonged to the church, and which most likely came from the castle, for the castle seems to have been the common quarry about the time the steeple was built. These stones were battlement stones, castellated, tracing windows of fifteenth and sixteenth century architecture, a gargoyle, &c. Respecting dates, the Norman chancel could not be much later than 1130. Except the string at the chancel arch everything speaks to a much earlier date. The Early English church was probably built between the years 1195 and 1214. The almost Norman sedilia, west door, and depressed window arches point to the earlier date, while the exceeding beauty of the detail incline to the later. The party then went to Egremont Castle, where Canon Knowles read a Paper and distributed lithographed copies of a ground plan of the grand old stronghold. The members then proceeded to Ravensglass to inspect the excavations which for some time have been going on at Walls Castle, as the remains of a Roman villa, near Walls farm, are popularly called. Mr. Robinson has been lately excavating here, with most gratifying results, a hypocaust, or subterranean heating chamber, having been discovered, thus satisfactorily dispelling any little doubt that might remain as to the villa being undoubted Roman work. The hypocaust takes the form of a small tunnel, so to speak, supported by tiny columns of tiles; the floor was laid over these, and a furnace was so constructed, that the heated air passed through these underground flues and effectually warmed the building. Tiles, stones, and a fragment of pottery were exhibited, and Mr. Jackson also showed some small pieces of glass, presumably of Roman manufacture, which had been found in the course of the excavations. The party afterwards proceeded to Muncaster Castle. They were shown over the principal apartments, including the room traditionally said to have been used by the unfortunate Henry VI., when in hiding at the castle. The well-known painting of Tom Skelton, the Fool of Muncaster (who is said to have flourished during the Civil Wars), was on view; and Mr. Ross exhibited the famous "Luck of Muncaster," a curious glass basin about seven inches in diameter, and said to be of Venetian manufacture. It is carefully preserved in wool in a box, and the greatest care was shown in handling and exhibiting it.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Sept. 6.—

The annual excursion was this year to Dumfries. On arriving there the party was received by the Provost, the office-bearers of the local Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Dumfries, and others. After inspecting the Siller Gun presented to the town by James VI., the old bridge built by Devorgilla, the site of the monastery where Robert Bruce slew the Red Comyn, and other places of interest, the party drove to Caerlaverock Castle, eight miles distant, where a Paper was read by Mr. J. D. Duncan. On the way a visit was paid to the grave of "Old Mortality." On returning to Dumfries the two Societies dined together in the room in the Commercial Hotel where Prince Charlie held his court in the year 1745.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 26-30. Bedford.—Mr. Charles Magniac, President of the meeting. The inaugural address dwelt upon the important aid which archaeology gave to the progress of civilization, and pointed out how unjust and silly it is to regard the present race of antiquaries as mere collectors of curiosities. Afterwards various objects of interest in the town were inspected. Bedford Castle, was the first place visited. Some foundations have recently been discovered among houses, and the proprietor of the property kindly ordered excavations to be made which have exposed the angle of a wall, but there is little to indicate of what part of the castle it once formed a part. All the buildings of this great fortress have long since been swept away, but one remarkable feature remains—a vast mound of earth on which a shell keep may once have stood. Of the churches visited, St. Paul's church is a mixture of Decorated and Perpendicular work. St. Peter's Church has a central tower, the lower and middle portions of which are pretty certainly of Saxon work, though whether executed before or after the Conquest may admit of question. The nave is Perpendicular, the choir Decorated; both have been much restored. On the south is a very fine Norman doorway. In the evening, Papers were read by Mr. M. H. Bloxham, "on Earthworks." Mr. G. H. Hurst, "On the Church of St. Mary," and Mr. J. Day, "On the Church of St. Paul." Wednesday was devoted to Leighton Buzzard, Wing, Stewkley, and Eddlesborough, the churches of which places were severally explored under the guidance of Mr. Albert Hartshorne, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. M. H. Bloxham, and others. At Leighton, the fine tower and spire, the scroll work on the south door, and the restored market-cross came in for their share of admiration. At Wing, the ancient crypt, believed to be very early Saxon, if not Roman work, was inspected, Mr. J. H. Parker acting as interpreter. The great likeness between Stewkley and Iffley churches was noticed. At Eddlesborough they inspected the early English church, recently restored, and also an ancient barn, with windows and timbers of at least Early Tudor date. Eaton Bray church is a very fine specimen of the Early English style. The Papers read on Tuesday evening were as follows:—"On Chaucer's Monument in Westminster Abbey," by Mr. H. Bloxham; "On the Church of St. Mary, Bedford," by Mr. G. Hurst; and "On St. Paul's Church," by Mr. J. Day. Thursday was devoted to the annual general meeting of the institute, which was held in the Bedford Assembly Rooms, under the presidency of Lord

Talbot de Malahide. The annual report, which was read and adopted, recorded the fact that the Council had joined with the Society of Antiquaries in considering the steps necessary for the preservation of Stonehenge, and had also entered its strong protest against the destruction of the west front of St. Albans Abbey, which is still going on under the name of "restoration." At the close of the meeting the party left for Cople Church, where they inspected the monuments, brasses, and heraldic bearings of the Launcelins, Lukes, Rolands, and Greys. The next halting place was Willington, where the monuments, and especially the helmet and tabard of Sir John Gostwick, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., were inspected. These, it was stated, were probably worn by him on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Leaving Willington, they proceeded to Caesar's Camp, in the pine woods above the town. Thence they made their way to Galleyhill Camp, where a similar construction was noticed. The general opinion was that these camps were of British, not of Roman origin, though they might possibly have been used by the Romans during their occupation of this country. They afterwards inspected Howbury Camp and Risinghoe Castle, two curious earthworks, probably also of British origin. In the evening there were sectional meetings in the Bedford-Rooms, when papers were read by Messrs. Wormall, Copner, Micklethwaite, and others.

On Friday the expedition organized was to St. Albans and to Luton. At St. Albans Abbey the archaeologists were conducted over the building by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. He explained the various features of the structure from the first foundation of the present Abbey in the early Norman times, when Saxon and Roman materials were worked into the walls of the new fabric. He also explained the curious history of the recent discovery and reconstruction of the shrines of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus. They then inspected the church of St. Michael and the monument of Lord Bacon, and reconnoitred the remains of Old Verulam and of the British city on the banks of the Ver, the abbot's boathouse, and the large earthworks at Bernard's Heath. In the evening, papers "On the Earthworks of Bedfordshire," "The Mural Paintings at St. Albans," "On the Churches and the Bells of Bedfordshire," were read by Dr. Prior, Messrs. Ridgway-Lloyd, Foster, and North. On Saturday they visited Clapham Church, conspicuous all around by its lofty Anglo-Saxon towers; Sharnbrook and Felmersham, where they inspected the churches; Stevington, where they admired the Anglo-Saxon work in the tower, and also a curious low side-window, perforated through the wall to enable worshippers in the south chancel aisle to see the elevation at the high altar; Oakley—a parish almost wholly belonging to the Duke of Bedford, whose pew in the Church is partly roofed by an old rood-loft, much of which still stands *in situ*.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — August Meeting. Pevensey.—The visitors repaired first to Westham Church, in the vicinity of the station, a plain but rather interesting old church. From Westham the party proceeded to the fine ruins of Pevensey Castle, which is one of the most perfect of castellated remains of Roman origin. The outer walls of the castle inclose an area of about eight acres, and are

almost 20 ft. in height. In the interior is a smaller fortification of a quadrangular form, with round towers, and which was once entered by a drawbridge. The circumference of the outer walls is about 260 rods, and they must at one time have been of immense strength. The village of Wartling was inspected. A well-preserved Catherine-wheel window and a Pelham buckle of more than the ordinary size in the outer wall are worthy of notice here. The wooden spire is rather a rarity in Sussex. Ashburnham Church was rebuilt in 1693; and one of its features is that in all the windows the mullions are of oak instead of stone. The church consists of a tower, a nave, and a chancel with two side chapels to its north and south. The nave is entered from the tower by seven steps, and from it there is a similar approach to the chancel. The effect of this arrangement is extremely striking, the sacarium standing out in grand relief as you approach it from the west end of the building. The tower, not unlike that of Battle Church, is built of local grey sandstone, and with its embattled turrets and ample buttresses, and approached as it is by a steep incline, is sufficiently imposing. The party were then conducted to the mansion of the Earl of Ashburnham, where they entered by the west door, in the entrance-hall of which are hung several very fine portraits of the Earl's ancestors, and other celebrities of days gone by, amongst them King Charles I., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Marlborough. The visitors were conducted to the magnificent manuscript library.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—Aug. 29th.—Helmsley was the place selected for the annual excursion, with the object of visiting the ruins of Helmsley Castle and Rievaulx Abbey, access to which was kindly permitted by the Earl of Feversham. Colonel Brooke, of Huddersfield (Chairman of the Council), read a Paper by Mr. G. T. Clarke, F.S.A., on the Castle. After inspecting the ruins the party then proceeded to Rievaulx Abbey, and spent some time in inspecting the magnificent ruins. This was the first Cistercian house built in Yorkshire, and the second in England. It dates from 1131, and was founded by Walter l'Espece, who afterwards became a monk, and was buried in the Abbey. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., briefly alluded to the rise of the Cistercian Order, and described the architectural features of the Abbey.

[Our report of the Annual Meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society is deferred until next month, owing to pressure on our space.]



Obituary.

WILLIAM BOTTRELL.

Mr. William Bottrell was well known as a collector of Cornish folk-lore. He published three volumes of *Traditions and Hearthside Stories*, which have formed

a valuable addition to our stores of Cornish-British folk-lore. His taste for Cornish folk-lore developed in his early childhood, and more than half a century ago he delighted in collecting the quaint Cornish legends in a region where they are especially rife—the weird country of the “S. Levan witches,” where every estate and hamlet has some wild tale told of it. We believe it was by the advice of the present editor of *The Cornishman*, Mr. A. C. Wildman, that his valuable collection of Cornish stories was given to the public. Besides his own published writings, many students of Cornish folk-lore and antiquities consulted him, and derived much valuable information, which has appeared under many forms. Mr. Bottrell resided latterly at Penzance, and was there taken by the lingering illness (paralysis) which terminated with his death. Having lost the power of using a pen, he confided the preface of his last work to the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrna. Having seen his third volume published and revised, the “Old Celt,” as Mr. Bottrell quaintly called himself, passed away to the company of those “old men of Cornwall” about whom he had written so much.

REV. ROBERT W. EYTON.

Born December 25, 1815; died September 8, 1881.

Mr. Eyton was the son of the late Rev. John Eyton, vicar of Wellington and Eyton, Salop. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he obtained a second class in classics and graduated in 1839. He was rector of Ryton, Salop, from 1841 to 1863, during which time he composed his great work, the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, in twelve volumes, which brings the history of the county to the reign of Edward I. Mr. Eyton was the author of *Digests of the Domesday Survey of Dorset, Somerset, and Staffordshire*, works which, though not making large volumes, are replete with classified facts of the times, and do more, perhaps, to throw light on some of the most difficult portions of Domesday than anything else published. Mr. Eyton also compiled the *Itinerary of King Henry II.* His last work was for the William Salt Archæological Society, for which he edited the “Pipe Rolls” and “Early Charters of Staffordshire.”

JOHN WINTER JONES, F.S.A.

Born 1805. Died September 7, 1881.

He was the son of Mr. John Jones, some time editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and the *European Gazette*, and grandson of Mr. Giles Jones. Mr. Winter Jones first entered the British Museum in 1837, and rose through all the grades until, on the retirement of Sir Anthony Panizzi in 1866, he was appointed Principal Librarian. This post he held up to his retirement in 1878. He edited three volumes for the Hakluyt Society; and recently printed, for private circulation, a Paper upon Mr. Rassam's discoveries in Mesopotamia. As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries he delivered the annual address on an occasion when Lord Stanhope was prevented from attending.

JAMES THORNE, F.S.A.

Born September, 1815; died September 3, 1881.

Mr. Thorne was the author of *Rambles by Rivers*, which was first published by Charles Knight, between 1844 and 1849, in his series of "Weekly Volumes," and in which was interspersed much useful antiquarian and historic matter, along with gleanings of fairy and folk-lore. His most important work was the excellent *Handbook to the Environs of London*, published about five years ago by Murray.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS OF SOUTH STOKE, WALLINGFORD.—(Communicated by the Rev. P. H. Nind).—The Copy of a Supplication made to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury by the chief inhabitants of Woodcote and Exlade, which then were resyants there—Mr. William Palmer, Lord of the Manor of Hyde, then living and dwelling at South Stoke beneath the Hill; Mr. Richard Knapp, sojourning or dwelling at Henley, which was then fiermor of Rawlines; Mr. Richard Wintershall, Lord of Deane ferme, dwelling at Little Stoke; and John Wylder, heire of Pables, in minoritie, remaining in the County of Berks; one Will^m Coxse then beeing tenaunt in his twooe parts of the sayd ferme of Pables, A.D. 1597. In most humble wyse complaining show unto yo^r Grace yo^r pore and dailly orato^r Will^m Ffrewen, Nicholas Wylder, Henry Cruchfield, Jun^r, Edward Blackhall, Will^m Nicholls, Will^m Coxse, and Will^m Allnott, inhabitants of the hamletts of Woodcote and Exlade, in the Parish of South Stoke within her Highness County of Oxford: that whereas yo^r Lordshipp's pore suppliants and dyverse other the inhabitants of said twooe hamletts whose several habitations and dwellings are of some twooe miles, and the greater part three miles distant from their Parish Church of South Stoke aforesayd, have always (as also their predecessors) in tyme out of mynde, at such times as unseasonable wether, by snow, sleete, or rayne, or foulness of the wayes, some tyme in the short dayes, hath hindered them from going to their Parish Church every Sunday, and otherwyse also at other times, when they have bene at their owne Parish Church at morning prayer for lyke tyme out of mynd, without any vexation, usually frequented and resorted, for the hearing of God's Word and the divine prayers, unto the Parish Church of Checkendon within the same County, being but one quarter of a myle from the habitations or dwellings of most of them, and from the other half a myle; as lykewyse on the contrary, the inhabitants of an Hamlett of the Parish of Checkendon aforesayd, three myles or more distant from their own parish Church, but within one halfe myle aforesayd have and doe still without molestation and trouble resort to the Church of South Stoke (a thing generally tolerated throughout the whole realme, for any thing that they heare to the contrary, where the occasions be lyke). Nowe, may it please your good Lorshippe to bee advertised that one

M^r. Owen Thomas (a man, while hee was Vicar of Taynton on the other side of this Shiere, but a five years since, by verdict of a jury of twelve men at an Assises in this County, convicted for a common barretter and drunkard) having gotten the possession of the Parsonage or rectory of Checkendon aforesayd, were hee is and remayneth nowe Parson, hath for those twooe years past and more, eftsoones prosecutes them, and procured the Churchwardens to present them into the Archdeacon's Court of this diocese of Oxford for coming in such sorte, as is above sayd to heare divine service at Checkendon, without any disturbance there or mislyke of the parishioners. Into which Court yo^r pore suppliants being presented, have been as often called and cyted as presented to their great trouble and hinderance from their worke whereby they live and intollerable expences (in respect of their small liabilities) by their journeys to Oxford and costs day and night there, with charges and fees of the Courte; and so are still threatened by the said Owen Thomas, parson of Checkendon, never to be left in quyett by him, till hee have compelled them altogether to refrayne his sayd Church, and only to frequent their own, contrary to his solemne advised (?) protestation, and as yt weare a kynd of sacramental oath before many witnesses, that hee would never trouble them agayne, so that they would surcease from a suyt agaynst him (which he feared but they mentt nott) of endyting him again for a common barretter, whether of delight he taketh to continue his former conditions or of malice prepensed they will not say: but sure they are (by himselfe uttered) for this yere past, of desire of revenge agaynst them all for that, by reason of twooe women parishioners of South Stoke, of Woodcote and Exlade, among others, his purpose was made frustrate, when he unmercifully, unchristianly, and unjustly (as yt was thought) at the Assises a yere since, sought the lyfe and blood of a poore boy of a dozen yeres of age, and also to putt them the sayd inhabitants of Woodcote and Exlade (without respect whether able or not able to endure yt) to an endlesse and intollerable toyle and travell of xii myles by the day, yt they should twice a day be compelled to their owne Parish Church. Whereupon will ensue, as y^r Grace can most wysely and honorably consider, that even the ablest of them, often the lame, the impotentt, the aged, and most women and children necessarily shall be enforced her Highnesse most wholesome and godly laws in that behalfe provyded; and their yonger children whom they carefully desyre may be trayned upp to frequent divine service and the hearyng of God's word somewhere, for wantt thereof shall lack that good education and instruction in some part, which they wish for them, and (which is to be feared) that many shall continue still in darknesse and ignorance; and falling into neglect of the ordinary hearing of divine service and the word of God, without regard of keeping the Lord's Sabbath; shall rune into recklessnessse of their Christian duties to God and their Prince, &c.; and in the end, to make no account of any religion at all, to the high displeasure of Almighty God and their utter destruction in soule. In pitifull and tender consideration whereof, may it please y^r Grace of y^r most Christian accustomed clemency, to vouchsafe unto y^r sayd poore suppliants (being not able to give

allowance to one to serve at a Chappell that standeth neare unto them at Woodcote, where they have service duely but only upon the day of the nativite of o^r Saviour Christ, upon Easter day, and upon some working dayes, as y^e falleth out for thanksgivinge of women and marriages) yo^r Lordshippe's favorable lycence or toleration, for frequenting of divine service at Checkendon, without disturbance of the parishioners there, in such sorte, as is above-sayd that they and their predecessors have, for tyme out of mynde used, being so neare and convenient for them. Not of any dislike they have or contempt of their owne Parish Church or minister, but only of desyre and love, in duty towards God, to spend the wholle Sabbath and other festivall dayes in hearing the word of God and resorting to the divine service, which they cannot so welle accomplishe at their own Parish Church, so fare distant, without intollerable toyle and some daunger to their heales at some tymes, but specially lame folks and impotent with most part of the aged and of women and children. Being all most willing and ready without any recusance or anyone recusant amongst them, as they have always done, still to be partakers of the Lorde's Supper at their own Parish Church; and lykewyse at all other tymes thither to repayre as often as with convenience they may. And all yo^r Lordshippe's sayd poore suppliants and all the sayd inhabitants shall, as they are most bounden, dayly pray to Almighty God for yo^r Grace's long, prosperous and happy life.

Will^m ffrewen, at the tyme of exhibiting this supplication, was lyving, but deceased afore the lycence was made, and so Leonard his sonne therein named, succeeding him.

Then follows

The copy of the testimony which Hilary Fishwicke, then Vicar, gave unto his neighbours and parishioners of Woodcote and Exlade, when they went about their lycence :—

Paræchos Hosce meos Gulielmum ffrewen, Nicholaum Wilder, Henricum Crutchfield, Seniore, Richardum Buckridg, Gulielmum Cox, Henricum Curtchfield, Juniorem, Edwardum Blackhall, Gulielmum Nicholls, et Gulielmum Allnott, aliosque Woodcotæ et Exladie incolas, ut homines novi simplices et apertos. Viteque et conversationis placidæ, ita verbum Dei audiendi, precibusque divinis publicis et cenâ Christi sacrâ rite debitoque modo participandi, cupidos omnes et perquam studiosos nemine refractario, compertum habeo. Quapropter eis secundum petitionem ab illis exhibendam; eatenus mihi, quatenus Dei cultum et sui suorumque in timore Dei instituendorum et educandorum curam spectat, probatam tolerationem et indulgentiam iis de causis, eodemque modo quo ab ipsis expetitur, modo reverendissimo ita placeat Archiepiscopo summè exopto.

HILARIUS FISHWICCIUS,

Vicarius Ecclesiæ quæ est South Stoke diocesios Oxon.

The licence, under the seal of the Chancellor of the Archbishop, is as follows :—

The Archbishop's Licence.

Johannes divinâ providentiâ Cantuarius Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitans ad

quem omnis et omnimoda jurisdictio Spiritualis et Ecclesiastica quæ ad Episcopatum Oxoniensem sede plenâ pertinuit ipsâ sede jam vacante notorii dignoscitur pertinere, dilectis nobis in Christo, Leonardo ffrewen, Nicholao Wilder, Henrico Crutchfield, Ricardo Buckridge, Edvardo Blackall, Will^m Nicholls, Will^m Allnott, Georgio fuller, et Will^m Etheridge, villarum sive hameletarum de Woodcote et Exlade infra parochiam de South Stoke, diocesis Oxoniensis, nostræque provincie Cantuariæ et aliis inhabitantibus dictarum villarum sive hameletarum de Woodcote et Exlade prædicat salutem in omnium salvatore. Porrecta nobis nuper pro partibus vestris petito continebat. Quod Ecclesia vestra de South Stoke prædicta. Fâ domibus sive mansionibus dictarum habitacionum vestrarum infra villas sive hameletas de Woodcote et Exlade prædictis, tam longe distat, videlicet per spatium trium aut duarum milliariarum ad minus, ut vos propter locorum prædictorum distantiam viarum atque itinerum adeo præsertim et hyemalibus temporibus difficultatem, corporumque vestrorum aut aliquorum vestrorum incolarum ibidem nimirum puerorum, fæminarum, senum et valetudinariorum imbecillitatem, dictam Ecclesiam vestram parochialem de South Stoke prout alias de jure astricti estis, ac positi essetis (ut asseritis) adire et eandem ad divina audienda et sacramenta participanda ita sæpius frequentiusve commoda non possitis neque valeatis, Cumque præterea ubi eadem continebat petio, ecclesia parochialis de Checkendon dictæ Oxoniæ diocesis nostræque Cantuariensis provincie domibus sive mansionibus dictarum habitacionum vestrarum et aliorum inhabitantium villarum sive hameletarum de Woodcote et Exlade prædictis multo majis vicina existens (?) et commoda ut per unius quarterii milliarii spatium aut cocirciter distat, ut eam multo facilius et cum minore labore corporumque vestrorum discrimine quam dictam Ecclesiam parochialem de South Stoke ad divina audienda diebus dominicis et festivis adire et frequenter possitis et possint, ideo nobis supplicium fecistis et fecerunt humiliter quatenus (præmissorum intuitu) licentiam et facultatem sub modo et forma inferius descriptis vobis et aliis dictarum ullum (?) sive hameletarum inhabitantibus in posterum concedere dignaremur. Nos igitur precibus et supplicationibus vestris et eorum in hac parte utpote justis et rationalibus (præmissorum impedimentorum intuitu) favorabiliter inclinati, ut vos et omnes alii post hoc inhabitantes dictarum villarum sive hameletarum de Woodcote et Exlade prædictis, cum liberis et omnibus aliis domesticis et familiis suis de tempore in tempus Ecclesiam parochialem de Checkendon prædictâ adire et eandem ad divina audienda et sacramenta participanda frequenter, liberi liciti et impune possitis et valeatis, possintque et valeant dummodo ecclesiæ vestræ parochiali de South Stoke et ministris ejusdem vel dictæ ecclesiæ parochiali parochianis de Checkendon nullum ex inde prejudicium damnum vel gravamen aliter inde generetur, licentium et facultatem nostras ex causis prædictis et aliis, nos in hac parte moventibus (quantum in nobis est et de jure legibus et statutis hujus regni Angliæ (hâc in parte) possumus) benigni vobis aliisque prædictis cum familiis vestris suisque concedimus et impertimur per præsentem. Ita ut ex causis supra dictis (quatenus semper inoffensi legibus, statutis ac consuetudinibus hujus regni Angliæ nobis (hâc in parte) licebit nec minister

de Checkendon vel de South Stoke predictis, nec etiam ullus inferior ordinarius pro tempore existens dietos incolas cum familiis suis, vel eorum successores ibidem præmissorum occasione molestare vel inquietare quovismodo valeat vel præsumat—Proviso tamen semper quod juxta provisionem statutorum eâ in parte editorum vos ac quilibet vestrum alique inhabitantes ibidem pro tempore existentes quater ad minimum quotannis idque temporibus maxime ad id opportunis adeuntibus divinas preces ac conciones, sacramenta, participanda ad parochialem Ecclesiam vestram de South Stoke accedere teneamus ac teneantur, præmissis vel eorum aliquo non obstantibus.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum quo in hac parte utimur præsentibus apponi fecimus: datum quarto die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo et nonagesimo septimo et nostre translationis anno decimo quarto.

THO: REDMAN.
JO: COSTON.

The principall followers of this suyt, in their own name and the name of the rest, to London, Lambeth, and Croydon, were Richard Buckridge and Henry Crutchfield, Senior.

The foregoing is as true a copy as can now be deciphered from the old Register (1557) of South Stoke, Oxon.

Antiquarian News.

"The Ballade of the Scottyshe Kynge," to which is ascribed, by authorities on the subject, the honour of being the first printed English ballad, is about to be reprinted in *fac simile*, by Mr. Elliot Stock. A full historical introduction and copious notes, in elucidation of the subject, will be added.

The *Rock* states that a considerable portion of the superstructure of the shrine of St. Frideswide at Oxford has been lately found thrown carelessly into a well in the rear of one of the canons' houses at Christ Church. It is hoped that a further search will bring the rest of this most interesting structure to light.

The trustees of the Lenox Library in New York have issued a Shakespearian Catalogue, containing a variety of curious information as to the spelling of the poet's name. After consulting the principal authorities, it is found that thirty-three are for Shakspeare, 111 for Shakespeare, and 282 for Shakespeare.

A stone coffin, containing human remains, has just been discovered at Ipswich, during some excavations on the site of the College founded by Cardinal Wolsey. The coffin lid is missing, so that there is no clue to the identity of the remains, but they are believed to be those of one of the monks of St. Peter's Monastery.

Preparations are being made for widening Fleet Street from Chancery Lane to the corner of Bell Yard; and, in the demolition of the block of houses, a place of interest will be "improved" from this thoroughfare—viz., the old Cock Tavern, long associated with the names of Johnson, Boswell, Goldsmith, Steele, and Addison.

The restoration of the Old Crypt School, Gloucester, a work which has been going on for some time past, has been completed. The building, which is 350 years old, is in the Late Perpendicular style. The best feature in it is the gateway and oriel window over. The lower room, with its dark oak wainscoted walls and ceiling, was used formerly as the Crypt Grammar School.

Three months ago an archaeological exploring expedition was sent out from Austria to Lycia in Asia Minor. The members of the party have just returned to Vienna, and report that their excavations and researches on the sites of some of the principal cities of the ancient kingdom in question have resulted in very important discoveries, the particulars of which will shortly be made known.

In the course of the excavations for a new fort at Lier, in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, a number of bones of extinct animals, mammoth's teeth, and the almost complete skeleton of a rhinoceros have been dug up. It was in the same district that, in 1760, was found the immense skeleton of a mammoth, which has been preserved in the Natural History Museum at Brussels.

The date of the sale of the Sunderland library, to which we have already alluded, has now been fixed. The catalogue of the first portion, consisting of 2,700 lots, has been issued by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, who will sell the books by auction on the 1st of December and nine following days. The articles are very fully catalogued, and the descriptions promise a rich treat for the lovers of fine books.

The restoration of the parish church of Market Drayton is being proceeded with. On removing the floor, the workmen discovered several hitherto unknown vaults; and the whole edifice seems to be honeycombed with such. Over one vault was found a large alabaster slab, the inscription on which, with the exception of three Latin words, is entirely worn away, but the lettering shows that it belonged to the fourteenth century.

The fourth Biennial Congress of the Students of American Archaeology will be held at Madrid, from September 25 to 28, inclusive. The Congress meets under the patronage of King Alfonso and of the Municipality of Madrid; and strangers will have a rare opportunity of examining the various interesting museums and collections in the Spanish capital. It is reported that the lineal descendants of Montezuma and Columbus are to preside at some of the meetings.

An important discovery of ancient silver coins is reported from Tarlasco, province of Lomellino, Piedmont. A countryman found a vessel containing 600 silver coins, mostly belonging to the first Roman epoch, as shown by the effigies of Brutus and Collatinus designated as *primi Consules*. Others of more recent period, dating from the time of Cæsar, Pompey, Antony, and Antoninus Pius, are still of great archaeological interest.

The parish church of Melksham was re-opened on the 11th of August, after restoration. The alterations to the structure principally affect the chancel. An entirely new ceiling of panelled oak has been pro-

UOP M

vided for the chancel, and the walls of the chancel and chancel arches have been thoroughly cleaned. This latter work led to the discovery of some interesting work in the shape of portions of a Norman arcade running along a part of the north and south sides, with one pillar in the north-east angle.

Clapton-in-Gordano Church is in course of extensive restoration. It is an interesting structure, perched on an eminence, and is of singular and irregular outline. It consists of nave, chancel, and western tower, with a sort of transept chapel north of the nave, and a very narrow chapel north of the chancel. The earliest part of the church is the tower, which is supposed to be of the thirteenth century. Another curious feature of the church is the reeodos, in which are two Early English capitals.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"During the excavations in Strada Campana, in this city, a marble tomb has been brought to light, the bust of a female, and a Hermes column. The bust represents a young woman, the hair arranged in a net resting on the neck. To judge by the arrangement of the hair and the rather slovenly execution, the bust seems to belong to the end of the second or beginning of the third century, about the time of Caracalla. The Hermes presents a head of robust form, with short hair, cut in a circle on the forehead, evidently belonging to the same period."

Ashbourne Church is being restored. The work of cleaning the walls of the nave and south aisle by scraping off the plaster which has disfigured them is being very carefully and actively proceeded with. An ancient doorway in the north wall of the nave has been brought to light. The removal of the galleries has exposed to view the beauties of the arches and pillars, and the fine proportions of the nave and aisle. Some interesting frescoes have been discovered, one of them being the Lord's Prayer in Elizabethan characters, with a curious ornamental border. Portions of these have been carefully copied.

A very curious and remarkable seal has recently been found on Wash-common, the scene of the first battle of Newbury, September 20th, 1643, near the spot where the Falkland Memorial is erected. The seal is circular, and made of brass, measuring one inch and eight-tenths in diameter. It bears the device of a skeleton with the surgeon's knife in the dexter hand, and an hour-glass on the sinister side. The legend with which it is inscribed is as follows: "THE SOCIETY AND LOYALTY OF CHYRURGEONS HALL LONDON." This seal is supposed to have been used by those members of the Chirurgeons' Company of London attached to the Royal army at Newbury, and it was probably lost in the encounter.

Avenbury Parish Church, an ancient structure, built on the banks of the river Froome, about a mile and half above Bromyard, has been re-opened after restoration. The interior restoration consisted in taking down the old lath and plaster, and cutting a new ceiling. By this the whole of the old oak timber in the roof up to the apex—and most of which is in good preservation—now stained and varnished, will be displayed to view. The old oak screen, which

was formerly partially covered with plaster and white-wash for many years, has been completely restored and varnished, with new oak gates of very good design. The entrance porch has been entirely removed, and a level entrance is now made into the church. There is also a new gate leading into the churchyard.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* sends full details of the discovery, made a few weeks ago, at Deir-el-Bahari, near Thebes, of thirty-nine mummies of royal and priestly personages. Twenty-six are now identified, and the correspondent sends a list of them furnished by Herr Emil Brugsch, the acting director of the Boulak Museum. Twenty-four out of the twenty-six are mummies of kings, queens, princes, or princesses, and the other two are those of high priests. Among the kings is Rameses II., the third king of the nineteenth dynasty, and the Pharaoh of the Jewish captivity. The remaining thirteen of the thirty-nine mummies discovered require more searching study and investigation before they can be identified with absolute certainty.

A story which appears almost incredible has been sent to us from Cornwall. It is reported that the church of Minster, near Boscastle, has been "renovated" by the substitution of deal pews for a quantity of most curious and interesting carved oak seats, the devices on which appear to have been most singular. These have been treated as rubbish, dispersed through the village, and in part burnt. The innkeeper has a considerable quantity locked up in his stable and has offered them to the vicar to replace in the church if he likes. Surely such a matter ought to be inquired into, with a view of rescuing at any rate some portion of these treasures while it may not be too late. But we hope some correspondent may be able to tell that the report is exaggerated.

A find of considerable interest to the city of Berne was made a few days ago, at Niedersteinbrunn, in Alsace. As two men were digging a ditch on the site of an old house, they came upon an earthenware jar, containing 4,000 gold pieces, of which the weight was nearly twenty pounds. The pieces are all of the same mintage, about a millimetre in thickness and the diameter of a mark. On one side is the effigy of a double eagle, with the inscription, "Bercht. V., Dux Zerin. Fondator," and on the reverse appears the arms of Berne—a bear on a mown field. The inscription signifies that Berchtold V., Duke of Zeringhen, was the founder of the city. The dates on the coins run from 1617 to 1623, and they were probably hidden where they were found at the time of the Thirty Years' War.

The ancient documents of Wells Cathedral have recently been examined by Mr. W. De Gray Birch, of the British Museum, and the Rev. Chancellor Bernard has just made the following report to the Dean and Chapter:—"Many of the documents contain important notices of historical and political events, both general and local; records of matters of the highest value in relation to the history of the revenues and fabric of the Cathedral; and instances of great interest to the student of church and monastic antiquities, paleography, manners and customs, and topography. Many have also been exposed to damp and dust for so

long a period that they have become seriously injured and mutilated." Mr. Birch also pointed out that a somewhat similar collection of documents in possession of the Vicars-Choral is in a very deplorable condition.

The Church of St. Lawrence, Frodsham, an interesting ecclesiastical edifice in the north-west district of Cheshire, is undergoing extensive restoration. The church is in part Norman, and is believed to belong to the early part of the twelfth century. Additions, in later periods of architecture, have been made to it from time to time, and in the eighteenth century the whole of the south aisle was restored. The work was begun about a year ago, when the building was quite dismantled. The roofs of the south aisle, nave, and north aisle, and the low galleries and high square pews, were entirely removed. The walls of the south aisle have now been partly made good, a string-course and three new windows fixed, and new priests' doorway and buttresses have been constructed. In the nave the old Norman pillars have been cleaned and partly restored.

The rearrangement of the City library at Mayence has just brought to light some literary treasures in the shape of valuable manuscripts, and very rare printed books. Among these latter are two books printed by Gutenberg. One is a Bull of Pope Pius II., addressed to the Cathedral Chapter of Mayence, concerning the deposition of the Archbishop Diether; the imprint bears the date 1461. The other, consisting of twenty leaves, is *Tractatus rationis et conscientie*, and is dated 1459. Both books are in good condition; they are printed with the same types as the *Catholicon*, but are neater and better defined. A copy of the *Catholicon* also is in the library. The Bull is believed to be a unique copy, since no reference to another copy is to be found in any known catalogue; but there is another copy of the *Tractatus* in the National Library at Paris.

The village church of Micheldever, which has recently been restored by the Earl of Northbrook, has just been re-opened by Bishop McDougall. The works have consisted in the removal of the plaster aisles in the chancel, and rough casting of the walls, and the substitution of a new pencilled roof; the construction of a new organ chamber and chancel arch; new mosaic floor, oak stalls, altar table and rail, choir seats, marble credence table, &c. In the nave the oak seats have been re-constructed, the gallery removed, and the fine old Perpendicular arch brought to light in the tower. There are some beautiful monuments of the Baring family in the church. The excavations disclosed interesting remains of the ancient church, showing specimens of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, also remains of two Norman fonts, and of a decorated stone reredos, or screen.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* says that an extraordinary and scarcely credible story is afloat as to the discovery of a well-preserved city, of immense antiquity, under the waters of the Lake of Geneva. An American gentleman, who lost a valuable hand-bag by the upsetting of a boat, employed two divers to seek for it. They not only recovered the American's property, but brought up with them, from the depths of the

lake, a splendid vase of Etruscan form, and they related further that they had discerned a large quantity of houses. The Communal officials of Bex hereupon went forth in boats to view the spot indicated by the divers. The archaeologists of Bex settled that the town must have been built by the Combi, or earliest Gauls. The Cantonal Council of Vaud is to be urged to construct a great dam around the spot containing the town, and to pump the place dry, in the interests of historical science.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* recently:—"Permit me to draw the attention of those who are interested in the preservation of ancient monuments to the present state of things at Furness Abbey. I was present in the ruins for three hours one afternoon, and was extremely shocked at the spectacle I witnessed. The place was filled with a rough and noisy crowd of excursionists, and large numbers of children, apparently under no control, were climbing in and out of the beautiful sedilia and over the sculptured capitals of the fallen pillars, which lie on the ground in the ancient Chapter-house, to the extreme danger, I fear, of destruction of most exquisitely-carved work. On remonstrating with the guide, he merely expressed his inability always to prevent mischief. I hope that some means may be taken to prevent what I fear may end in serious injury to a priceless treasure."

A work of the greatest interest and antiquarian value has lately been purchased by Mr. Samuel Caswell, Meole Brace. It is the private collection of etchings, water-colour, sepia, and pencil drawings of old streets and buildings in the town of Shrewsbury, made at the beginning of the present century by the late Archdeacon Owen, the historian of Shrewsbury, and his son, the Rev. E. Pryce Owen. The work consists of three large quarto volumes, and contains all the original drawings for the illustration of Owen and Blakeway's history, and a vast number of which have never been published. The total number of drawings and sketches is over four hundred, the most rare being numerous early views of the old English and Welsh bridges, the Castle Gates, the Abbey, St. Mary's, old St. Chad's, old St. Alkmund's, and old St. Julian's churches. We believe it is in contemplation to publish a copy of the views which have never been published before.

Several workmen engaged in the works along the Via Flaminia, outside the Porta del Popolo, Rome, have discovered near Tolentino a group of tombs containing the skeleton of a child with the head resting on a splendid black cup, a boy and several warriors with lances and other arms lying at the feet. A precious epigraph was found during the excavations for the new Exhibition Palace in the Via Nazionale. The officers appointed by the Ministry for Public Instruction to superintend and to inspect all works of excavations at Rome perceiving a large stone, had it carefully removed. This new discovery will enrich the splendid collection which has been forming in Rome since 1870, and which occupies several of the large halls at the capital. Hardly a new house has been constructed in Rome since the occupation which has not led to the discovery of some important object of art. The archaeological bulletin which is being

published by the Roman municipality contains every week long lists of new objects discovered and photographs of anything considered worth reproducing.

The rector of Prestwich and the churchwardens have applied to the Manchester Diocesan Registry for a faculty to rebuild the tower of Prestwich parish church. The application states that the old slated roof is to be replaced by a lead flat roof, and the existing south-west turret staircase is to be superseded by a new one to be built at the north-east corner of the tower. The foundations of the tower are to have "proper spreading footings, and to be put in with the least possible disturbance of the adjoining graves. The present design of the tower to be retained as far as practicable, according to the plans and particulars of the said rebuilding now deposited in the Public Episcopal Registry in Manchester." The ultimate shape the alteration will assume, is, however, by no means agreed upon. This week the whole of the plaster has been removed from the inside of the tower in order to see if the crack is there apparent which is so visible above the ringers' chamber, but nothing of a nature to cause the slightest alarm can be discovered. The base of the tower appears to be perfectly sound and free from all decay.

In the course of the restorations now going on in the nave of St. Giles's Cathedral, the workmen have come upon a very interesting relic of antiquity in the wall of the Albany Aisle, consisting of an arched recess for a mural shrine. The arch is in the north wall of the aisle, opposite the central pillar, and measures eight feet high and about seven feet wide, being sufficient for a recumbent figure. The recess within the arch is two or three feet deep. On the front around the arch is an exceedingly fine moulding in carved stone of the style of the thirteenth century. Unfortunately, rather more than one-half of the moulding is gone, a result of different mutilations. Latterly, the whole had been enshrouded in some common kind of building and plaster, on the removal of which this beautiful and ill-used work of art was brought to light. On Mr. Hay, architect of the restorations, making the fact of the discovery known to Dr. Chambers, he received orders to restore the moulding of the arch, where it was deficient, in exactly the original style, and also to mend any other broken parts of the monumental structure.

The restoration of Sidbury Church has been completed. The general fabric was found to be in a very dilapidated condition. The whole of the roof has been stripped, and the mortar removed from all the exterior walls. The stonework has been repaired, and partly rebuilt in herring-bone to correspond with the old work. The old timbers in the roof (where required) have been removed, and the space between the rafters plastered and left visible, including the bold oak principals. The chancel has a pitch-pine boarded ceiling, formed in panels with moulded ribs. The turret old timbers have been properly reconstructed, and new louvre-boards to belfry windows; new roof to the same, covered with tiles, and the apex finished with a wrought-iron ornamental finial. The old porch has been taken down, and a new one built to correspond with the other portion of the work. The old stone paving has been removed, and the aisle and chancel are paved with encaustic tiles. The whole

of the seating in the chancel and nave is in pitch pine, with solid, elaborate and moulded bench-ends, with capping on the top, the front portion of the seats having traceried fronts. The pulpit and reading desk have been reconstructed with the old oak framing, with carved panel fronts. The ancient font has been restored and cleaned.

The ancient custom of proclaiming the Fair at Newcastle took place on August 9, at noon. This being the August or Cow Hill Fair, the Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriff and Committee Clerk, attended the Guildhall, St. Nicholas Square, and Newgate Street, where the proclamation was duly read at each of the three places. At the Guildhall several of the merchants on 'Change turned out to hear the proclamation read, at the end of which lusty cheers were given for the Mayor. The following is a copy of the proclamation:—"O YEZ! O YEZ!! O YEZ!!!—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the Aldermen their Brethren, Give notice the Fair of this Town begins at 12 o'clock this Day, and will continue for the next Eight Days after, when it shall be lawful for all Persons to come to the Town with their Wares to sell. And it is strictly charged and commanded no Person, of what degree or quality whatsoever, be so hardy during the time of this Fair to carry any manner of Weapon about him, except he be a Knight or Squire of Honour, and then to have a Sword borne after him. Notice is Hereby Further Given, That a Court of Piepowder will be holden during the time of this Fair, that is to say, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon, where Rich and Poor may have Justice administered to them according to the Law of the Land and the Customs of this Town. God save the Queen, the Worshipful the Mayor, and the Sheriff."

Respecting the discoveries which have just been made in certain caves in Moravia, some interesting details are published in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*. For some months past excavations have been going on upon the Kotoutsch Hill, near Stramberg, which have already brought to light a large number of remains of the highest scientific interest. The spots where the most important discoveries have been made are the two caves of Schipka and Tchertova Dira (or the Dwarf's Cave). The objects which have been found and the position in which they were discovered prove in the clearest possible manner that both the caves mentioned were inhabited by men in prehistoric ages. The objects obtained in the Schipka cave comprise thousands of bones of antediluvian animals, as the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, horse, cave ox, stag, reindeer, &c. Farther, there are thousands of separate teeth and horns of these animals, besides numerous well-preserved stone and bone tools, which were dug up as far down as three metres below the cave. In the Tchertova Dira the discoveries include bones of the cave deer, reindeer, edelhirsch, primeval ox, &c., besides numerous pieces of horn, showing artificial work, and many well-preserved bone objects and tools, such as awls or bodkins, and pins or needles, pierced with holes, three and four-edged arrow heads, rough and unpolished stone tools of flint, jasper, and chalcedony; fragments of very different kinds of

earthenware vessels, with and without graphite coating, which had been made by hand without the use of the potter's wheel, and which are covered with characteristic ornaments.

Mr. G. H. Birch writes to the editor of the *Surrey Advertiser*, as follows:—"It may interest some of your numerous readers to hear that more substantial traces of the Roman occupation of Staines than coins or flue tiles have come to light. In digging a rain-water tank for a cottage for Mr. E. Budgen, in Tilley's Lane, Staines, at the depth of about five feet from the surface the workmen struck upon a portion of a mosaic pavement *in situ*. The tesserae composing it are of the ordinary small square shape, and there are no traces of a pattern. They rest on the usual tenacious bed of fine concrete, and are covered with a fine layer of black earth, which invariably accompanies and overlies Roman remains. I much regret that, from the cramped nature of the site, I am unable to pursue any further investigation; nor is the pavement itself of sufficient artistic excellence to warrant it. Such pavements are common enough in London. In an archaeological sense the find is most interesting, proving the Roman occupation of Staines on the Roman Road from London to the south of England, *via* Bagshot, where portions of the road can still be traced. I would add that no traces of walls were discovered, and that the pavement itself is uneven, a portion of it being inclined at an angle of 30 degrees, giving the appearance at first sight of it being the lining of a piscina or impluvium, but from careful investigation this part has been probably disturbed at some time or other, and does not occupy its original position. I hope to preserve a portion as a record, and regret that the requirements of the building now being erected under my superintendence compel me once more to bury it beneath the soil. It is possible that this portion may be only the outer border of a more ornamental pavement buried beneath the adjoining cottages."

During the first week of September an interesting find of archaic pottery has been brought to light in excavating the foundations for a new wing about to be added to Chesfield, Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick, the residence of Mr. H. E. Tatham. At a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet the workmen came upon a number of earthen vessels, which their pickaxes unfortunately reduced in a great measure to potsherds before the arrival of Mr. Tatham, who was happily in time to save several from more than partial destruction, one being secured in an almost perfect condition. This last was the smallest of them all, being no more than about six inches in diameter at the bulging central portion, whence it tapered upwards and downwards. It may stand eight or nine inches high, and is furnished with a pair of well-proportioned, and not altogether inelegant handles. Two others are cylindrical in shape, are without handles, and are about a foot in width and altitude. To the same type as these two belongs another, which was broken to pieces as it was being extricated from the soil, all the fragments, however, having been carefully gathered and preserved. The whole of the vases present the appearance of cinerary urns, and this appearance is confirmed pretty decisively by their

contents, which in every instance turned out to be charred bones and other animal remains. Whether these bones belonged to man or to his fourfooted friends, has not yet been scientifically ascertained. No portion of these ceramic remains bears a trace of the potter's wheel, and the whole have been sun-dried, not fired in a kiln. Among the detached potsherds are found portions of a chain-shaped ornament, which seems to have traversed the bulging body of an urn. Similar pottery is said to have been found at Hampton Court or its neighbourhood. Mr. Tatham deems it not unlikely that his new finds may date from a very early age, possibly before the Roman occupation of Britain. Urns of unbaked clay of a like type, he remarks, have been discovered in the barrows on Salisbury Plain, near Stonehenge; but it must not be forgotten, he adds, that in their immediate neighbourhood were found beads of glass and amber, heads of spears, swords, and bronze articles, and in some of the barrows the burnt bones of dogs, fowls, horses, and other animals. But no metal, no glass or amber, not even a single flint implement has been discovered in association with the Hampton Wick urns, whence Mr. Tatham infers that these urns must be referred to a remoter period than that to which belong those found in the barrows on Salisbury Plain. We learn, says the *Times*, that the whole of this new and interesting ceramic find will shortly be submitted to the judgment of the authorities at the British Museum.

The repair, alteration, and enlargement of the church of St. Andrew, Auckland, is progressing, and the *Newcastle Courant* gives particulars of some interesting relics of the earlier edifice, that must have stood upon the same site, which have been brought to light. This remark applies particularly to a number of stones which once formed portions of the arches of doorways of Norman date. There are six or seven, exhibiting the quaint beaked moulding, having sculptured on two adjoining faces two singular heads, with noses like the beaks of birds which meet, or nearly so, at the angle which formed the edge of the arch. The remains of a round-headed window have come to light in the chancel, on the north side, next to the chancel arch. The mouldings of this window are the same as those of the fine lancets still remaining in the chancel, but the breadth of the window is greater, the apex of the arch lower, and the arch decidedly semi-circular, not pointed. It is situated in a wall built of very fine large stones, much finer and larger than those employed in the inside work of the nave. Opposite to it, in the south wall of the chancel, next the chancel arch on that side, are the remains of a door, the lintel of which seems to have been interfered with by the lancet window above it, and which looks, therefore, like a doorway of earlier date than the lancet. At some subsequent period this doorway was blocked, and a small window, like those generally called "lepers' windows," was inserted in the blocking. Besides the beak-moulded arch stones, many small grave covers, both of males and females, as signified by the sculptured sword in the one case and shears in the other, were found in the walls of the south transept and elsewhere, and several fragments

of larger grave covers with floriated crosses sculptured upon them. There was also found a very curious grave cover, evidently belonging to the last resting place of a priest, small, whence it may perhaps be gathered that the size of the grave cover was not in all cases regulated by the age of the deceased. Upon it are sculptured the Sacramental Wafer, and a right hand elevated, as in the act of blessing, with the thumb, forefinger, and middle finger extended, but the fourth finger and little finger bent down. But perhaps the most interesting finds at St. Andrew, Auckland, remain to be mentioned. These are the fragments of a Saxon cross, of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship, which have been taken from the tower, in the walls of which they have been buried for centuries. There are seven fragments in all, though they may not all belong to one cross. The base of the cross was three feet three inches in height. It tapers rapidly upwards, and was hollowed out at the top to receive the shaft. It was broken apparently into eight pieces, three of which had been recovered. The three pieces give three-fourths of one of the broadsides, which bore sculptured upon it three robed figures, with flowing hair encircled within nimbi. The sides of these blocks furnish other two figures, leading to the conclusion that originally there were ten sculptured around the base of the cross. A considerable length of the shaft of the cross has also been recovered. Upon one side of it, at the lower part of the shaft, are likewise two figures. Above them, and on each side, and on the back are waving branches and birds devouring fruit. The word PAX is inscribed upon the side which is without human figures. Two of the other fragments appear to have also formed portions of the shaft, but they are but small, and it is difficult to assign them their proper place. The seventh fragment is a portion of the extremity of one of the horizontal arms of this, or of some other cross. The more important of these fragments were taken from the tower—one from the outside wall, near the ground on the north side, where the tower returns; two from the wall, inside the church, above the tower arch, looking towards the nave; two from within the belfry. Some of them show, by their change of colour, that they have been exposed to great heat. From the circumstances of fragments of Saxon work being found in the tower, and the fragments of Norman work in the transepts, the opinion arrived at on other grounds that the tower was probably the first portion of the building executed at the re-erection, derives further confirmation. Among the fragments are a corbel displaying a bold, well executed, though somewhat grotesque, head; and a stone representing a body swathed in grave clothes, and which is probably of Saxon date. There is also a most interesting grave cover of Saxon workmanship, representing the cross planted on the hill of Calvary, decorated within and without, with a profusion of cable sculpture, and surmounted with numerous pellets. This was found in the excavation made for the heating apparatus, at the depth of about eight feet from the present surface of the ground, serving as the cover of a rude stone cist.



Correspondence.

ROMAN VILLA AT BRADING.

Will you kindly insert in your next issue of THE ANTIQUARY the accompanying copy of a letter which my esteemed friend Mr. C. Roach Smith wrote to me containing a few words upon the Roman villa at Morton, Isle of Wight, under the belief that, as one of the Committee of Management, and as the discoverer of the villa, I should have been present at the meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, at Morton, on the 11th of last month, when I should have had the pleasure of reading Mr. C. Roach Smith's letter before the members? But, unfortunately, I was not present at the meeting, and the letter therefore was not read.

JOHN THORP.

St. Wilfred's, Brading, Isle of Wight.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN THORP,—Although I cannot conveniently be with you, I should like to make a few remarks on the Morton Villa, in addition to what I have printed in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, in case you may have an opportunity to read them to the meeting, and may care to do so.

I find that some persons consider that the villa bears a military character. I do not share in that view; for these among other reasons:—No feature whatever bears any resemblance to military constructions. But probably it was only intended to mean that the villa was the residence of military officers. This, I conceive, supposes a military establishment somewhere near. Of such there is no vestige in any part of the island.

After the conquests of Vespasian under Claudius, the south of Britain seems to have quietly submitted to the Roman rule; and thus we have no instance in any remains extant of a permanent garrison. There are *castra* (vestiges) at Bittern, on the Itchen, and at Porchester; but they are probably of comparatively late date; and from their peculiar situations are more significant of defence against foreign invasion than against internal risings or rebellion. All the *castra* to the eastward, from Pevensey to Reculver, and to Brancaster, on the Norfolk coast, are of late date. Their origin is well-known. They were built to protect the province from invasion by the Saxons.

The entire absence of fixed military establishments, or walled *castra*, in the south of Britain, is conclusive evidence of the pacific state of that part of the province. The important inscription discovered at Chichester, and preserved at Goodwood, affords testimony of this in showing that a British chief, or *Rex*, as he is termed, held the high office of a Roman Legate.

In comparing the extensive villas at Bignor, Abbot's Ann, Apethorpe, and others with that of Morton, it is obvious that the last named is inferior in extent as yet laid open; and compared with Bignor,* Bramdean, Thruxton, &c., its embellishments are artistically inferior. That in no way lessens its interest. It must

* Bignor should never be named without mention of Mr. Tupper's liberality in keeping it up at his own cost and risk.

still have been an important building; and we naturally speculate on its history and object.

The great incentive to the conquest and retention of Britain, at enormous cost in men and money, was its wealth in mines, corn, cattle, sheep, and other products, the mines especially. The entire province became tributary. The securing of the tributes necessitated, as a matter of course, imperial depositories; and these, I submit, are represented by the remains of the extensive building such as those referred to, Morton included; many of them covering acres of ground; and revealing not only spacious dwelling apartments, but all the accessories needed for storing agricultural products; granaries, stables, barns, sheds, and the various appendages such as are common to large farms.

In the long apartments of the Morton villa, with the well at one end and the dwelling room at the other, I recognize these indispensable adjuncts, and the bailiff's or steward's room.

A few words on the pictorial floorings. Most of the subjects are common, and all are artistically inferior to many in this country, far inferior to many in France, Germany, and Italy. Seldom have they reference to the locality or to the owner; but were selected in accordance with the taste, the skill, or the means of the artist or *tessellarius*. From the mixed and incongruous characters of the subjects the artists seem to have been allowed to exercise their own judgment and fancy very freely. Occasionally they inserted inscriptions relating to the subjects or to the place. In a villa at Lillebourne, of a superior order, the artist has recorded his own name, birth, and parentage.

One of the compositions of the Morton pavements is of a very unusual kind, and rather obscure in its meaning. It must of course be accepted as a caricature; but a caricature of what? I think of the dog-headed god Anubis. The Egyptian myths had been received at Rome at a comparatively early date; and they soon penetrated Gaul and Britain. Coins of Postumus show that he selected* Serapis as his companion or comes. A unique coin of the younger Tetricus in my possession† has the figure of Anubis in a temple. An inscription records a temple of Serapis at York; while throughout France are preserved dedications to this deity and also to Isis. The quasi-religious character of the composition, I think, is implied by the small temple, or *sacellum*, above the figure. If the figure be a caricature, as I suggest, I cannot conceive what else it can possibly be a caricature of. You are aware of the important part Anubis played in the mythology of the Emperor Julian.

Hoping the excavations will soon be resumed, and wishing you and your colleagues continued success, believe me, dear Captain Thorp, Yours sincerely,
C. ROACH SMITH.

THE "KENTISH GARLAND."

(iv. 58, 134.)

It seems to be a pity that Mr. William Rogers did not look at the *Kentish Garland*, which he implies to

* One is included in the Morton collection.

† SERAPIDI COMITI AVG. Figure of Serapis. See *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. v.

be inaccurate. Nobody wrote concerning any "All Saints' Church, Ashford." In the *Kentish Garland*, so favourably reviewed in your pages, 58-62, these are the words, which you will permit me to quote, as proving how utterly unnecessary was Mr. William Rogers's note:—"Ashford was always considered a perfect hotbed of Nonconformity, and the energy of its professors greatly troubled the busy spirit of Archbishop Laud. If we may trust our satire (*On the Grey Friars of Ashford*, by Henry Tubbe) they seem to have been equally powerful in numbers and noise, though in notoriety they were outdone by Maidstone, which produced two such 'lights' as Andrew Broughton, the regicide mayor (whom Thomas Wilson, the Vicar of All Saints', publicly rebuked from the pulpit for his share in the King's death, and, when he rose from his seat to leave the church, cried after him that 'he ran away because he was hard hit') and Thomas Trapham," &c. (*Kentish Garland*, 1881, vol. i. p., 70). Nor can it be pretended that the error was in the review of Miss de Vaynes's work, for on p. 59, the sentence concerning "Thomas Wilson, the Vicar of All Saints'," and his rebuke of Andrew Broughton, the regicide mayor, is absolutely distinct from the one which had previously been devoted to Ashford, "as the hotbed of Nonconformity (which it was, and is); but even there the other side dared to speak out;" which is all true. Unfortunately, the word "Maidstone" was omitted, apparently by mistake, after All Saints'.

Let me add that I am long behind time in furnishing some of my own promised contributions; but this delay has been caused by other pressing duties, and by no indifference to the success of THE ANTIQUARY, which is already a valued friend.

J. WOODFALL EBSWORTH.

Molash Vicarage, by Ashford, Kent.

MR. ALBERT WAY.

Mr. Parker, in his communication to THE ANTIQUARY two months since, did not overstate the great services rendered by the late Mr. Way to our national archaeology. From his remarks I was led to inquire in what shape the Institute, so especially served and helped by him, intended to show its gratitude.

As no reply has been given, I venture to suggest one mode of doing honour to his memory, which may commend itself, not only to the Institute, but to others. Before the division took place, Mr. W. J. Taylor commemorated the Canterbury Congress by striking a medal in silver and in copper. Mr. Taylor did this entirely at his own risk, from warm feeling and sympathy. He is, I am happy to say, yet living, in health. Of his unquestioned eminent skill in medal engraving there are many proofs. To him, I suggest, should be entrusted the engraving and striking a medal of Mr. Way, with his profile on the obverse, and some appropriate design, with an inscription to be chosen by the Institute, on the reverse.

I will not, and I need not, say more, beyond suggesting that, if my notion be adopted, the medal be struck by subscription.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Temple Place, Strood.

The Antiquary Exchange.

Enclose 4d. for the First 12 Words, and 1d. for each Additional Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.

NOTE.—All Advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

NOTE.—The Manager will not forward any letters addressed to a number unless a loose 1d. stamp is sent to cover postage.

The Manager would draw attention to Rule No. 5 in THE ANTIQUARY, Part I., which provides "That postages of all Exchanges should be paid by the sender, but the carriage by Rail by the purchaser." Advertisers would do well to state in their advertisements if post free or not.

FOR SALE.

Harleian Society Publications, with Register series, and Foster's Yorkshire, bound to match.—142, care of Manager.

Baines' Lancashire. — Brand's Newcastle-upon-Tyne. — Blakeway's (Sheriff of Shropshire) Life. — Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans. — Grazebrook's Heraldry of Worcestershire. — Gregson's Fragments. — Kennedy's Annals of Aberdeen. — Mortimer's Wirrall. — Nicolson and Burns' Cumberland and Westmoreland. — Lancaster Visitations, 5 vols. — Peck's Axholme. — Poulson's Beverlac, 4to. Roy's Military Antiquities of Scotland. — Brown's History of the Highlands. — Whitaker's Whalley, and other county books. — H. Gray, 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester.

The Horsekeeper's Receipt Book, 150 rare recipes, ancient and modern, free 13 stamps. — J. W. Savill, Dunmow, Essex.

Mirehouse on Law Tithes, 5s. 6d. — George Cruikshank's Book Ghosts, 3s. 6d. — Antique Gulliver's Travels, 3s. 6d. — Prophetic Work, 2s. — Electricity, 2s. — Lady Montague's Letters, 2s. — Anne Pratt's Native Songsters, 3s. 6d. — Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, 3s. 6d. — Herbal, 2s. — Shaw, Writtle, Chelmsford.

Comedies of Terence, in Latin, with engraved title-page, bound in old calf, with book-plate of John Ludford, Esq., 4½ by 2½ inches, 1631, 5s. — Quarles' Boanerges and Barnabas, Judgment and Mercy, or Wine and Oil for Wounded and Afflicted Souls, in two parts, seventh edition, 1667, 5s. by 3½. — W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

Large and valuable Collection of Engravings, Prints, Pamphlets, Broad-sides, Election Bills and Squibs, &c., relating to the county of Hereford, price £2 10s., on approval. — Phillips's Cider, with notes, explanatory and historical, by Dunster; nice copy, calf, 10s. 6d. — Interesting Lot of Election Bills, Squibs, &c., relating to the Boroughs of Maidstone and Poole, also a few Engravings of Kentish Views, &c., price 21s. the lot. — Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford,

1289 and 1290, 2 vols. sm. 4to, cloth, 12s. 6d. — James W. Lloyd, Kington, Herefordshire.

Old manuscript Cookery Book, written by members of the Nelson Family, price £5. — D. G. G., Buildwas, Ironbridge, Salop.

Romola, by George Eliot, *édition de luxe*, £3 10s.

—Battle of Life, by Dickens, 1st edition, 1846, 6s.

—Turner's Harbours of England, 1st edition, 1856, plates, perfect, bound in morocco, £5 15s. — J. Lucas, Claremont House, Cardley Road, South Hackney.

Hogarth's Works, complete, elephant folio. — 141a, care of Manager.

Old Autographs and Papers, for cash or exchange. — Merryweather, New Malden, Surrey.

Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana; or, a Catalogue of Books adverse to the Society of Friends, with Biographical Notes of the Authors, &c., by Joseph Smith, in 1 vol. 8vo. 474 pp., new and uncut, 15s. — W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged. — Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

Hull Views and Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.

—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Wanted.—History of Surrey, Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio, complete sets or any odd volumes. — Tradesmen's Tokens (Seventeenth Century) of Surrey. — George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Wanted.—Poll Books of County Elections for Essex and Hertfordshire. — Also Seventeenth Century Tradesmen's Tokens for the same Counties. — Thomas Bird, Romford.

Dorsetshire Seventeenth Century Tokens, also Old Maps, Cuttings, Scraps, &c., relating to Dorset. — J. S. Udall, Inner Temple, London.

Leland's Itinerary, Oxford 1844-1845, Vols. 5, 6, 7, probably bound in one volume, wanted by John Henry Parker, C.B., Oxford.

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Transactions, 1831 to 1851, and others. — G. H. Thompson, Alnwick.

Any odd parts Transactions Essex Archaeological Society issued before 1874. — Also any Books on Essex, cheap and clean. — J. W. Savill, Dunmow, Essex.

Archæologia Cambrensis, Series I., Nos. 11 and 12; Series II., Nos. 2, 3, and 4; Series III., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60. — Rev. W. A. Leighton, Luciefelde, Shropshire.

The following Plates from Harris's History of Kent, if in good preservation.—1. Map of the County. 2. Chevening. 3. View of Rochester. 4. Map of Thanet. 5. Mappa Thaneti Insule. 6. Reculver Church. — Wm. John Mercer, 12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and border counties, especially Herefordshire, and with issuer's name VORE or VOARE. — James W. Lloyd, Kington.

Breeches Bible, black letter, with or without Book of Common Prayer and Book of Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins, dated 1585 or earlier. — J. Lucas, Claremont House, Cawley Road, South Hackney, E.